The Centre Reporter.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

CASES HEARD AND DISPOSED OF OF BY THE TRIBUNAL.

The Regular April Term Convened Monday Morning —The Usual Petty Cases Up for Trial and the Results.

April session of court convened on Monday morning with His Honor Judge John G. Love on the bench.

The morning session was largely taken up in receiving returns by the sheriff in partition proceedings in several decenent's estates, and in hearing motions and petitions as presented by the several members of the bar.

The grand jury was then called and sworn, and W. Galer Morrison, of Bellefonte, was chosen foreman. After being charged by the court relative to their duties, they retired to the room to pass on the several bills of indictment that will be laid before them by the district attorney.

At this junction the constables of the several townships and boroughs made their quarterly returns.

Thos. Barr and Thos. Hayes received their final discharges from jail under the insolvent law of the Com.

List of traverse jurors called, absentees noted and several were excused by the court.

The civil trial list for the first and second week was then called over and the following cases disposed of:

Philp A. Leister vs. E. M. Huyett; settled.

Frick & Lindsay Co. vs. Kate A. Miller, trading as the Gowland Manufacturing Co., etc., Geo. B. Simler, Jr., vs. same. The Ohio Injector Co. vs. same; Pittsburg Gage and Supply Co. vs. same; Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co., L. & R. Wister agents, vs. same; five appeals from the decision of a justice of the peace; stricken from the list.

Dr. John Sebring vs. overseer of the poor of Bellefonte boro; settled.

Runkle Bros. vs. Central R. R. Co. of Pa.; continued.

L. C. Bullock vs. Homer Carr; settled.

On the second week's list the following cases were disposed of.

John P. Harris, Wm. E. Gray and Samuel T. Gray vs. Jacob Thielman, Samuel Marsh and Geo. Chapman; continued.

John P. Harris, Wm. E. Gray and Samuel T. Gray vs. Jacob M. Thielman, Samuel Marsh, Geo. M. Chapman, Morrell Marshall and Labe Kellinger; continued.

John G. Love and Louisa H. Hoy, executors of etc., of Adam Hoy, dec'd, vs. the German American Insurance Co., of New York; continued, the case being special to Judge Love.

Samuel Wilkinson, James Stoddard and Joseph C. Foreman, Sr., in behalf of Rush township vs. Richard O'Neill, overseer of the poor, and P. R. Gorman, supervisor; continued.

S. S. Messinger & Son vs. John Wert and Jas. Wert; settled.

Henry Wohlfort vs. Nathan Hough and Emeline Hough; continued at the costs of the defendants.

Monday afternoon the criminal list was taken up as follows:

Com. vs. Wm. Lyon, indicted; first count, public nuisance on public road; second count, public nuisance on private road; prosecutor G. A. Confer. This prosecution grows out of the digging of a trench in a certain road leading from the main Bald Eagle road, north of Bald Eagle creek, to the summit in Howard township, by the defendant, the road leading through the properties of the defendants, Mrs Swartz and Mrs. Emma Confer. Verdict not guilty and divided the costs equally between the prosecutor and the defendant.

Reuben Hoover was discharged from custody under the insolvent laws.

Com. vs. Howard Schenck, indicted for betrayal, prosecutrix Laura B. Haines. This case is from Howard township. The defendant plead guilty and, the child being dead, was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, and $25 lying expenses.

Com. vs. Andrew Kerns, indicted, first count, adultery; second count, bastardy; prosecutrix Lizzie Shirk This case is from Philipsburg and the defendant is a married man, and a brother-in-law of the prosecutrix. Verdict on Tuesday of guilty in a manner and form as indicted. Sentenced on the first count to pay the costs of prosecution and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for a period of six months, and on the second count the usual sentence in like cases was imposed by the court.

Com. vs. Edward Fetzer, indicted for escaping a board bill, prosecutrix Harriet Rawley. The defendant had been boarding with the prosecutrix in Snow Shoe township and for some cause or other left her place with a board bill against him for $16.26. Defendant plead guilty and sentence was suspended.

Com. vs. John H. Taylor, indicted for betrayal, prosecutrix Mary E. Treaster. This case is from Potter township and the defendant for a number of years lived with the prosecutrix as man and wife, when a few years ago, tiring of her, left her and a prosecution for desertion was tried in this court, when it developed that they had never been married. Verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted. Sentenced to pay costs of prosecution and, the child being dead, to pay a fine of $25 and $75 lying-in expenses.

This exhausted the criminal list for trial by jury and the civil list was taken up as follows:

The National Computing Scale Co. vs. F. B. Stover; settled.

All jurors not empaneled in the following case were discharged on Tuesday afternoon.

Mike Katch, Mike Holley, Herman Artka, Joseph Backals, F. X. Vohner, Mike Simmons, Baltzer Kline, Mike Shevack, Henry Anna, Adam Batotskey, Jacob Mateskey, Auton Zadizzins, Vincent Roska, Katie Campbell, Andrew Groff, Wm. Bennett, Joseph Artka, Chas. Cosin, John Dunsmore, P. Toney, Lewis Artrickey, Henry and Pius Yenger, [illegible] Schodenskey, Andrew Trebos, [illegible] Sheehan, Andrew Mallady, and Mat Shevack, all to the use of the Blubaker Coal Co. and G. Murray Andrews, a stockholder. These are twenty-seven separate appeals from the decision of John M. Keichline, justice of the peace, and consolidated for the purpose of one trial. Sometime in July, 1899, 27 of the miners of the defendant company obtained judgment before Henry Anna, a justice of the peace, at Hastings, Pa., against the defendant company for labor claims and execution was issued and the personal property of the defendant company sold at constable's sale, and bought by the Blubaker Coal Co., and the Blubaker Coal Co., paid these claims in full and took assignments of the judgments, and sometime in the early part of the present year suits were brought against the defendant company and Mr. Andrews, a stockholder, to collect the difference.

HORSE SHOE CURVE MUST GO.

Pennsy Will do Away With this Famous Piece of Road by Straightening the Line.

President A. J. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania railroad has planned to build a straight line of railroad between Gallitzin, the top of the mountain, and Altoona, the base, cutting the distance from twelve miles to seven.

These plans, which are extensive, do away with the famous Horseshoe curve. The opening of the old Portage tunnel was the first step in this direction, and now it is intended to continue the new Portage line down along the steep slope of the mountains south of the present main tracks and finally connect the new line with the old near the local yards.

Tremendous engines, of prodigous power and speed, could be used on the line without curves, and unlimited speed would be the rule. Plans and preparations are being made for the new line, and it is given out that no expense will be spared on this part of the system. It will be one of the most prodiguous improvements ever undertaken by any railroad in the world and will cost millions of dollars.

The old line has become greatly congested—in fact the eastern slope is traversed by more wheels in one day than any other piece of road in the world. It will not be delayed much longer, as the increase in traffic and the competition in speed demand the change.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Henry Beezer and Katharine Davison, of Bellefonte.

Robert Miller and Ida Knoffsinger, of Bellefonte.

James H. Runkle and Regina Royer, of Tusseyville.

W. C. Griffey, of Bellefonte, and Mary E. Griffith, of Axe Mann.

Robert Cooper and Rosa Hall, both of Snow Shoe.

Bliss James Aikey and Myra S. Carson, of Bellefonte.

T. H. Eboch and Annie West, of Philipsburg.

Samuel Casher, of Philipsburg, and Lucy Hall, of Snow Shoe.

Small Fire.

Monday evening the dwelling occupied by High Constable Lewis Sunday, down street, narrowly escaped destruction by fire. A spark from the chimney lodged on the roof, which soon began to blaze. The flames were discovered in time and the application of a couple buckets of water soon ended the conflagration. A hole was burned in the roof but the damage was small.

Wm. Curry will open a new shoemaker shop in the new building adjoining the meat market. New shoes made in neatest fitting style, and all kinds of repair work done on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed, and a share of patronage solicited. tf

MURDER IN LEWISBURG.

Union County's First Murder.—The Victim of Centre County Family.

The first murder ever committed in Union county occurred late on Saturday night in Lewisburg, when, after a quarrel, James Lenhart cut the throat of his friend, Newton Motz.

The tragedy occurred in the principal street of Lewisburg under the glare of an electric light and was witnessed by perhaps ten people. Motz and Lenhart worked side by side in a planing mill and spent much of the time outside the mill in each other's company.

Saturday night they were together and while drinking in fellowship at the Cameron house bar, Lenhart jocularly referred to Motz as "Nigger." This he now says had no special significance, but Motz resented it and they quarreled. The quarrel was soon over, for the men drank again for friendship renewed. An hour later they were in the barroom at the Baker house, where the quarrel was renewed, and they separated, Motz going to the office of Weidensaul's livery, and Lenhart to a restaurant close by where he picked up a butcher knife and slipped it up his sleeve, but this was taken from him before he left the place. In the Baker house he is alleged to have opened an ugly looking pocket knife and slipped it into into an outside coat pocket, remarking, "Well, I guess that will fix the nigger." Just as Motz and Weidensaul left the latter's office, Lenhart appeared on the sidewalk. By the light from the restaurant window Weidensaul saw something glisten in Lenhart's hand. He exclaimed "Look out Motz! he has got a knife," and the next moment Lenhart and Motz had come together. Then there was a quick upward movement of Lenhart's arm as he reached for Motz's head; the next instant Motz staggered into the arms of Weidensaul, blood gushing from a horrible wound, and he died in less than five minutes.

After the deed Lenhart walked leisurely toward home, but was overtaken by two officers who arrested him. He pleaded with the officers to shoot him as he said he knew he would be hung.

On Sunday Lenhart denied that he stabbed Motz. The knife with which the cutting was done was not found.

The murder has caused great excitement in Lewisburg and Union, which has been unused to capital offences within its peaceful boundaries.

Newton Motz, the murdered man, is a step-son of Absolem Motz, a native of Woodward, Centre county, and a grandson of Jacob Motz who was a pioneer settler of Haines township. Newton Motz would have been 35 years old on August 22, next. His father, met an accidental death some years ago, in Virginia, and was buried at his home, Woodward. With his brother Emanuel he spent several years of adventurous life among the Indians and in prospecting for gold in the Rocky mountain territory over forty years ago. His mother died in his infancy and his step-mother, nee Emma Harper, is still living. Mrs. Noah Weaver, of Woodward, is an aunt of Newton, and the Hess and Kramer families of Haines, and the Hess and Bottorf families of Ferguson, are relatives of Abs. Motz.

Lenhart is 40 years of age Motz near 35. Lenhart has a wife but no children. Motz leaves an aged mother and two sisters. The wound in his neck is the severing of muscles arteries and windpipe.

The burial of Motz took place afternoon of Wednesday at Lewisburg.

It is likely that on account of the poor jail the prisoner will be taken to some other jail until his trial comes off.

Chaplain Shields Dead.

David H. Shields a post chaplain in the U. S. army died suddenly Monday in the Pennsylvania hospital Philadelphia, aged about 47 years. He was taken ill at a hotel in the morning. Rev. Shields was formerly a minister of the M. E. church and until recently a member of the Central Pennsylvania Conference which, at its last annual session held in March, dismissed him because of charges against him as chaplain of the United States army. Among the important charges he served after being transferred to the Central Pennsylvania Conference in 1880, were those of St. Paul's church at Hazleton, and the Beaver Memorial, at Lewisburg.

The Best in the World.

We believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best in the world. A few weeks ago we suffered with a severe cold and a troublesome cough, and having read their advertisements in our own and other papers we purchased a bottle to see if it would effect us. It cured us before the bottle was more than half used. It is the best medicine out for colds and coughs.—The Herald, Andersonville, Ind. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

ARMY OFFICERS ACCUSED OF ROBBING CUBANS.

A Great Scandal in the War Department.—Two Salaries Being Paid and the Republicans Endorse It.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Another ugly scandal has cropped up under the rule of the War Department, which cannot fail to add to the wave of public sentiment, daily becoming higher and stronger that will sweep the Republican party, with its record of scandals, out of power. This particular scandal was uncovered quite by accident and its existence was not denied by Secretary Root, who is responsible for its continuance, although it was originated by Alger. It is to speak plainly, the robbery of Cubans, for the benefit of officers of the U. S. army. Hints of extravagant living by American officers in Cuba, and of large sums paid for their expenses, have been frequent, but it was not until within the last forty-eight hours that it became positively known that officers in the U. S. Army were in direct violation of law, drawing two salaries, one from the U. S. and one from the Cuban revenues. The ground upon which Secretary Root justifies this robbery is worthy of a shyster lawyer but not of a member of the U. S. Cabinet. That the money drawn from the Cuban revenues by these officers, is not a salary from the U. S., and consequently their receiving it is not a violation of the law prohibiting two salaries. Mr. Root goes even further than that. He says this robbery was carefully considered and endorsed by Mr. McKinley and his entire Cabinet before it was started, and that he intends to increase the number of officers who are allowed to participate therein. But he won't, unless prominent Republican Senators who have expressed surprise and regret at the scandal, change their minds. The Senate has adopted a resolution, calling for all the facts.

Experience doesn't always teach. Notwithstanding, the awful experience of our soldiers in the war with Spain, thousands of whom were made sick and unfit for duty, by eating the so-called canned roast beef, the War Department has ordered a big lot of the stuff sent to the Philippines for the use of our soldiers over there. Gen. Miles is as much opposed to this meat as he was during the war with Spain, and the War Department acted without consulting him.

Representative Livingston, one of the most level-headed Democrats in the House, says the Republican leaders have determined to jam the ship-subsidy job through at this session of Congress. Speaking of this deal, Mr. Livingston said: "I know that a conference of Republican leaders was held at which it was determined to push the ship bounty scheme at all hazards. I also know that the next day, Pacific Mail, which may fairly be considered the barometer of the scheme, shot up nearly four points on the New York stock exchange. The man who can't plainly discern a chain of cause and effect in this, is indeed blind. Obviously, somebody who attended the Conference communicated to the men who control the market for Pacific Mail securities, the news that the Ship Subsidy bill would be brought forward and rushed through at this session, under the party lash. It would not surprise me if a special rule for its consideration and passage should be prescribed by the Speaker's Committee. Such a rule, it may be confidently expected, will limit debate almost to the vanishing point. Indeed, it may be that all debate will be cut off on the bill in the House. I believe they are waiting for a time when an unusual number of Democrats are absent from the House, to force the bill forward for a needed consideration. The Republicans are bound to get this bill through. I am informed that a large part of their campaign fund depends upon its passage. Therefore, it behooves us Democrats to keep our eyes peeled for the ship-subsidy scheme. Every mother's son of us ought to stay right here in Washington until the session closes and keep a sharp lookout for the Hanna-Payne bill."

It was an Ohio man—John Sherman—who originated the phrase which has since become so wide used: "I'm going home to look after my fences." McKinley, who is in Ohio this week, said before leaving Washington, that he was going to "look after repairs to my house," which is a slight deviation from Sherman's words, but means the same thing to the initiated. It was not a mere coincidence that the repairs upon Mr. McKinley's house, at Canton, should require his personal attention during the same week in which the Republican State Convention will be held in Columbus.

Senator Wellington has formally left the Hanna-McKinley party, and made this announcement: I was opposed to the permanent acquisition of the Philippines, and to the 15 per cent. duty on Porto Rican imports to the U. S. This being my position, I do not intend to support a platform that is against my convictions in such important particulars. I do not intend to remain a member of the Republican National Committee, nor to attend the National Convention." There are numerous prominent Republicans in both branches of Congress who believe just as Senator Wellington does, but whether any of them will show that they have the courage of their convictions by following his example, remains to be seen.

New Democratic Rules.

The Democratic County Convention will be held June 5 and the primaries June 2, in accordance with the decision of a combined mass meeting of Democratic leaders, candidates and the county committee, held in Bellefonte on Monday, when the party rules were changed providing that the convention hereafter be held the first Tuesday instead of the second in June. A resolution was also adopted providing that all candidates for office must register with the county chairman and pay a stipulated registration fee at least three weeks before the date of the primaries, in order to become eligible to be voted for. Reports from county committeemen were very encouraging. Brief speeches were made by State Senator W. C. Heinle, D. F. Fortney, Captain Hugh S. Taylor and Chairman J. Kennedy Johnston.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

This body met at Harrisburg Tuesday and Wednesday, and was run by Quay and his subbosses. Tuesday evening a telegram was received from Washington saying that Quay had won his seat 41 to 40. This set the machine crazy with cheers, and a grand night parade was ordered fringed with a carload of the finest fireworks.

But, oh my! 15 minutes later the true result came that Quay had lost 32 to 33. This took the starch right out and spoiled the program with a car of fireworks on hand for sale cheap. The gloom was thick and dark as apple-butter and instead of cheers there were swears at McKinley and Hanna for not standing by Quay.

The convention being controlled by the machine the nominations were made without trouble as Quay ordered and are as follows:

For Auditor General, E. B. Hardenbergh, of Wayne county.

Congressmen-at-large, Galusha Grow of Susquehanna and Robert H. Foerderer of Philadelphia.

Quay announces he will go into the fight again for Senator.

Long and Mellick were knocked out as delegates, not being Quay men and Gray and Womelsdorf admitted.

Should Compare Reports

Constables throughout the country should compare the report of the mercantile appraiser with the business people of their jurisdiction, and see if he has overlooked any. Section 10 of the new law confers upon constables the right to make comparisons, and provides that for any omissions sent to the appraiser, or county treasurer, said constable shall be entitled to fifty cents fee for each and every one so reported.

Improves His Time.

Morris C. Esterly, a single man, of Upper Saucon, Montgomery county, who delights in spending his evenings at home sewing, has just finished the last of three fancy patchwork quilts for his work of last winter. One of them is after the "Fox and Geese" patterns, and contains 9250 different patches.

Died of Pneumonia.

James Dolan, a citizen of Pleasant Gap, died a few days ago of pneumonia at Johnsonburg, Pa., where he was working at his trade of carpentering. He was aged 72 years, and leaves a wife. His remaines were interred in the Catholic cemetery at Bellefonte.

Saw Mill Burned.

The saw mill of John L. Heckman, near Mackeyville, Clinton county, was totally destroyed by fire on morning of 19, about 3 o'clock. Only a small portion of the sawed lumber was burned. The origin of the fire is unknown; loss $3000 and no insurance.

Died at Rebersburg.

Mrs. Adam Fehl died last Thursday at her home at Rebersburg after a lingering illness. She leaves a family of five sons and a daughter to survive her. Her remains were interred on Sunday morning in the Union cemetery at Rebersburg.

House Destroyed.

The house owned by Sol. Peck, near Nittany, and occupied by John Shield, was destroyed by fire, at noon of 14th. Most of contents saved. Loss $600; no insurance.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

War.

"From hill to hill he harried me;
He stalked me day and night;
He neither knew nor hated me;
Nor his nor mine the fight.

"He killed the man who stood by me,
For such they made his law,
Then foot by foot I fought to him,
Who neither knew nor saw.

"I trained my rifle on his heart;
He leapt up in the air.
My screaming ball tore thro' his breast,
And lay embedded there.

"It lay embedded there, and yet
Hissed home o'er hill and sea.
Straight to the aching heart of her
Who ne'er did wrong to me."

—Arthur Stringer.

Are you going to Paree,
To see the Expozee?

The fruit crop in this county is safe yet, save the peaches.

Dandelion is the reigning grass now, since the Easter lily has left.

Rev. George Currin is ill of pneumonia at his home in Williamsport.

J. C. Kuhn is serving as nightwatchman at Colyer's mills at the station.

Mrs. Emanuel Harter, of near Rebersburg, is recovering from her recent illness.

Wm. McNitt, of near Milroy, sold a span of horses to F. O. Hosterman, of Millheim.

John M. Wieland, tax collector of Harris, is the second one to settle up his duplicate for 1899.

On Friday night the smithshop and tool house of Frank Kessinger, at Eagleville, were destroyed by fire.

The borough has spent over $1000 in attorney fees, most of it when not necessary in ill-advised favoritism.

Housecleaning, whitewashing, gardening, plowing, fishing, and other spring "ings" are engaging folks now.

Rev. Rarick's appointments, Sunday April, 29: Centre Hall, communion, 10 a. m.; Spring Mills 7 p. m.; Tusseyville 2 p. m.

John Albright, Spring Mills, pension increased $6 to $8. Frank Shuey, Bellefonte, $8 to $10. John H. Reed, Bellefonte, $6 to $8.

We are informed that the Millheim knitting factory, abandoned years ago from the outstart, will be operated by a party of strangers.

George Reiber, an old and much esteemed citizen of Potter, is seriously ill from a stroke which has impaired his speech and other senses.

Rev. Isaac Heckman, years ago, pastor of the M. E. church of this place, now of Lock Haven, was tendered a warm reception on his arrival there.

Rev. Doerstler, of Brush valley uses crutches, having cut a severe gash in his left foot with a sharp axe, while assisting several other men hew timber.

The new firm, Meyer & Musser, have finished "housecleaning" with their store and warerooms and cellar, and with papering and painting, and now have things neat as a pin.

The Centre Hall knights of the rod and line, Rev. Rhoads, agent Bradford, merchant Smith, and editor Kurtz, on Saturday last stocked the Seven Mountain streams with 10,000 young trout. The last named on same day jerked 70 speckled beauties in six hours.

Cyrus Woods, formerly of Boalsburg, was nominated for Senator by the Republicans of Westmoreland county, and Lawrence Thomas, a Pinegrove boy, only missed the nomination for assembly on the same ticket by a few votes.

Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the first thunder gust greeted us, and let down .08 inch of rain. There was no improvement in the thunder, the same old thing; but it was a mighty good thing to bring out the green.

The cutworms that did so much injury to corn fields in Miles, Penn and Haines, last year, are to be treated to a salting this year, on the several farms of J. H. Reifsnyder, the 'squire having purchased a carload of fertilizer salt for that purpose.

An exchange announces: "Next week will begin running this paper as Captain Kidd would have run it. Delinquent subscribers may expect a call from us with their account stuck in the muzzle of a six-shooter. Otherwise this paper will be running as the sheriff wants to run it."

Rev. Rhodes is able to be about again after a two weeks' lie-in-bed from a strain in a heavy lift. Our esteemed townsman, A. S. Kerlin, under the influence of the fine spring days, has gained strength enough to walk little distances outdoors. The aged widow of John Rishel, of this place, was taken seriously ill about a week ago.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Seeding Without Grain—Thinly Planted Corn Best—The Cultivation of Corn—Some Minor Plant Diseases—The Raspberry Sawfly—Etc., Etc.

Seeding Without Grain.

Experiments conducted at the New Jersey station as to the practicability of securing a good stand of grass without a nurse crop of grain showed that, where the land was in good heart, or was fertilized at the time of seeding, a good catch of grass was secured without any trouble. The tests were made in old sod, after oats and potatoes, and after oats.

Thinly Planted Corn Best.

A few years ago I planted a three-acre field of corn with two to four grains to the hill. After it came up, it looked very thin and everyone told me that the yield would not amount to much. By the time the corn was laid by some hills had only one stalk, but each bore a good-sized ear. This field yielded very much better than drilled corn, and other fields which had a greater number of stalks to the hill. According to experiments made at the Wisconsin station, the fields in which there was only one stalk to the hill produced 39 bushels per acre. Where there were two stalks the yield was 48 bushels, where there were four stalks 39 bushels. According to this and my own experience, the heavier yield is usually produced when each hill contains about two stalks. This will vary with the season. If the season is very favorable, most land can stand three stalks to the hill.—C. C. Beals, in New England Homestead.

The Cultivation of Corn.

In cultivating corn the cultivator should be set to run about three inches deep. This is deep enough to destroy the young weeds and is not deep enough to injure the young roots of the corn, as they are about eight inches deep when they first reach the middle of the rom. As the corn grows the roots come nearer the surface; hence the older the corn is the shallower should be the cultivation. There is no danger of induring the corn plants by cultivating three inches deep at any season of its growth, if it is cultivated frequently. Shallow cultivation favors the preservation of moisture, by the creation of a mulch with the loosened dirt, and thus preventing the loss by capillarity. Everyone has noticed how damp the soil is under a bunch of straw. This is not because more rain fell on the straw than elsewhere, but because evaporation was prevented by the straw. The loosened dirt acts in the same way.

Some Minor Plant Diseases.

In Bulletin 164 of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station (Geneva) several plant diseases of minor importance are discussed. These include the bacterial rot of onions which was so destructive in Orange County in 1898, the Baldwin fruit spot, powdery mildew on field grown cucumbers, dodder on cucumbers under glass, a leaf spot of carnations and a fungus on barley seedlings.

The onion rot is of considerable importance as it causes "slippery onions," onions "weak in the neck" and onions "rotten at the base." It spreads only in wet weather, on water-soaked, weed-covered fields or in onions stored too wet. Thorough drainage and clean cultivation of fields and dry storage houses will prevent most of the damage.

No cause has as yet been found for the Baldwin fruit spot: but it is not due to fungi or bacteria.

The Raspberry Sawfly.

When the larvae have been present any season and have not been destroyed before going into cocoons, the ground between the raspberry rows should be thoroughly cultivated late in autumn to bring the cocoons to the surface, when the larvae will be killed by cold weather. The mature insects are very small, but careful examination of the young leaves in spring will reveal the light spots above and the eggs beneath and the holes in the leaves produced by their feeding. The period of their activity is short, only about two weeks. If the infested patch is a small one, the larvae can be jarred off by striking the canes lightly with a heavy switch or a brush from a pine tree. The larvae are so small that they find it difficult to return, especially if the ground between the rows has been thoroughly cultivated.

Ordinarily, however, it is found cheapest to spray the canes with some arsenical poison, as suggested by the New York experiment station bulletin 150, but if the fruit is developing it is probably best to use hellebore, as there s some danger of spoiling the sale of fruit by spraying with arsenite when the fruit is forming. Hellebore may also be dusted on by simply mixing it with twice its weight of plaster or cheap flour. Apply in the early morning while the leaves are damp. In the experiments made at the New York station, arsenite of lime and hellebore applied with a sprayer so that both surfaces of the leaves were thoroughly drenched completely eradicated the pest. Unsprayed plats were entirely stripped of their leaves and but little fruit was developed.

Dampness in the Hen House.

If you must have a cold hen house, have it, but never have a damp one. In other words, a damp house is a hundred times worse than a cold house. It is the damp house that always has ailing inmates. Colds and roup make sad havoc there. In short, there never has been and there never will be a damp hen house in which the bird will be at all satisfactory.

Sick, moping fowls never are able to do anything in the way of filling the egg basket. So, my friend, if your hen coop is not situated upon a dry site, at your earliest opportunity proceed to rectify the error. Dig out the dirt from the bottom, say a foot or two in depth, then fill in with rocks, large ones first, then smaller and smaller ones, cover top with a few inches of gravel, and then you will have a dry house, providing any outside water has a good chance to drain away.

Frequent use of dry coal ashes will serve to absorb any moisture accruing from the droppings of the birds, the coal ashes also serving to fix ammonia and therefore keep the air of the house pure and wholesome.

Too often we find the coop or run where the little chicks are penned, from one cause or another, sadly damp. This will not do. Chicks, even more than hens, require dry quarters. And even ducklings and goslings in their first tender days are peculiarly susceptible to dampness.

We, as poultry keepers, must keep dampness at bay, or we shall fail of success in poultry culture.—M. Sumner Perkins, in National Rural.

Dealing With Heavy Soils.

Nothing is more aggravating, and often unprofitable, too, than to have a heavy muck or clay soil retain the moisture and frost so late in the spring that early plowing is out of the question. When other soils are in condition for plowing and cultivating, the heavy soil is muddy and sticky, so that it is impossible to do much with it. Of course, the advice of some would be to give up such soil, but when we consider that the heavy muck soil is often the richest, this would hardly do. What we need is some intelligent plan to improve the mechanical conditions of such heavy soils so they will be less likely to give trouble. The chief fault to be found with heavy soil is that there is not sufficient porosity in it to permit water to percolate through it. In other words, the natural drainage of the soil is poor, and artificial drainage of some kind must be resorted to.

There are several ways to accomplish this. The most sensible is to add such coarse material to it that there will be a breaking up of the sticky mass. This will sometimes effect such a cure that drains will not be necessary. But the supply of coarse material must be kept up continuously and not abandoned after one year. This would be rather expensive and unsatisfactory if it were not at the same time fertilizing and improving the soil. It is by utilizing the right kind of crops that we can improve a thick, mucky or clay soil. First of all, however, it may be necessary to dress the land with lime in order to sweeten the soil for the proposed crops. The land has the indigestion, as it were, and fermentation has made it sour so that some crops could not thrive on it; 30 or 40 bushels of water-slacked lime to each acre may first be needed to sweeten the soil so that ordinary crops will grow.

There is no better crop to raise the first year than Indian corn, which can be planted quite late in the season when the soil has dried up. The corn roots are coarse feeders and will break up the soil to a large extent, and the fall corn should be cut early, and a crop of buckwheat or winter grain of some kind should be sown, to be turned under with the plow the following spring. By adding rough plant food to the soil in the shape of manure the soil will be further improved. In plowing the subsoil should be broken up as much as possible. By cultivating each year crops that have deep roots and are coarse feeders, we keep breaking up the soil so that it has less chance to get together into thick, compact masses. There is nothing better for this than coarse manure and green crops turned under every year, plowing them down as deep as possible into the subsoil.—C. S. Walfers, in American Cultivator.

Short and Useful Paragraphs.

Pruning is not studied by farmers as it should be.

Soil culture is the best means of warfare against weeds.

Prepare the seed-bed properly and thus have your garden started right.

When thinning out fruit always select the wormy, diseased and inferior fruit.

It might be termed a waste of the raw material to throw away good feed on a poor animal.

Make pets of all the stock on the farm and you will find they can appreciate the kindness.

Good tillage, a good rotation and liberal manuring are generally followed by a bountiful crop.

If you didn't feed the cows you wouldn't expect any milk. The same rule applies to the land.

In selecting a foundation for a flock of sheep soundness and vitality are the principal considerations.

Keeping up the fertility of the farm is a profit not always accorded to dairying and sheep raising.

Which would you rather do? Give the birds humane protection or the vegetables and plants insect protection.

The farmer with a brook or a spring is fortunate, but the one who keeps fish in either of these is a fortunate hustler.

Don't let the weeds get started. If you do there will surely be trouble ahead not only for you, but for the neighbors.

A flower garden is not a great deal of trouble and it adds considerable to the beauty and valuation of a farmer's home.

It is claimed that washing seed corn and oats in a solution of four ounces of blue vitriol to a gallon of water will kill all smut spores.

Feed has a value and a high one at that. Isn't this a good reason for keeping only the best of stock that gives the highest returns for the food consumed.

According to statistics there has been a steady decrease in the production of fine wools since 1895. The sheep will be the best paying stock in the farm before many years have past.

Whether to raise or buy cows to replenish the dairy is a matter of opinion, but there is this much about it, that if you raise your own calves you know exactly what kind of calves you have got.

Perhaps farming is not as remunerative as it was at one time, but wherever you see a farmer who keeps up to the times and uses a little scientific knowledge, you generally find a prosperous man.

Potash gives color, flavor and firmness to the fruit. No good fruit can be raised without it. In selecting a fertilizer for the orchard select one that has eight or ten per cent. of potash. This will give the best results.

IT WAS HIS GREATEST TREASURE.

Modest Choice Which an American Made of a Sword.

Somebody was telling, just the other day, of a wonderful Eastern relic, which is in the possession of an ex-Minister to Siam. It was when the ex-Minister was a full-fledged representative of the majesty of a free people that he was invited out from his legation to visit a prince, or a subking, or some other provincial ruler under the dominion of the King of Siam. He was right royally entertained, and when the time for his departure drew near his host desired to load him down with costly presents. The American Minister refused, again and again, to take the valuable gifts passed upon him, but at last, seeing that to go away empty handed would be mortally to insult his princely host, he decided to take the smallest and least valuable of all the things shown him. He looked about the treasure room and saw hanging on one wall a perfectly plain old sword. Its scabbard was not jeweled, and its hilt was quite plain. Surely he might take so small a gift as that. He signified his desire to possess the weapon, and it was given him.

When he went back to the capital his Majesty the King expressed a royal curiosity to know what the Prince had given him. The sword was shown him. His Majesty fairly bubbled with excitement. That sword! Why, he had been trying for years and years to get possession of it. He had offered the Prince its weight, and doube its weight in gold and precious stones, but the Prince had always refused to part with it. It was a historic sword, a sacred sword, and scarcely less precious to the Prince than his crown itself. It was hundreds of years old, and the King would have given his eye teeth for it.

The American had asked for something vastly more precious than any of the gorgeous jewels he had refused to accept, and Oriental politeness had granted his request. He had brought away with him something that all the power of the mighty monarch himself had not been able to obtain.

Old Stage Effects.

We are apt to consider that stage effects are an invention of the present century. This may be so in some cases, but many of them are very old. The lime-light is probably the most valuable accessory for modern stage effects. It was introduced some time around 1837 or 1838, and was regarded as a great curiosity. Its expense, however, prevented its being used to any extent for a long period. In 1480, intricate machinery was regularly used in religious plays for the simulation of various natural phenomena. Earthquakes always seem to have been the most pleasing and taking of effects, and we hear of them as far back as 1692, when Evelyn refers to a puppet show in which an earthquake effect was used. The old paper snow for winter effects was largely abandoned, and in France waste clippings of glove manufacturers are used instead. The white glove clippings fall better in the air than small pieces of paper, and they sling better to the scenery and to the actor's garments as they descend. The ordinary nautical effects are of considerable antiquity. Full-rigged ships were in use in Paris as far back as 1713.

The Proportionate Number of Churches.

In New York city, according to the report of the Charities Organization Society, there are no less than 3,356 organized religious and philanthropic agencies at work, while 1,003 churches, one for every 2,458 persons, cast their benignant shade on twenty miles of New York streets. Our other great cities do still better than New York city, and the country districts doubly better than they. St. Louis has a church every 2,800 persons; Chicago, one for every 2,081; Boston, one for every 1,600; Minneapolis, one for every 1,054, but in the United States as a whole there is one church for every 387 persons, one Protestant minister for every 800, one Christian worker for every 48, and one communicant for every 5.—Salvation.

One battleship's full supply of shot and shell costs about $400,000.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Kansas is now storing its surplus wheat and corn in the empty jails.

It seems a little strange that the golden sands at Cape Nome should be found near Greenland's icy mountains.

A cargo of American coal has been landed in Japan. A few plumbers and ice men would complete the task of reminding the young giant of the Orient that it costs money to keep up with modern institutions.

One of the most interesting features of Manila industrial life is the wonderful skill of its lapidaries and gem-setters. These are the women of the population, whose tastes and workmanship have far surpassed the powers of the men.

In three months the school attendance in Cuba has been increased from 4,000 to 80,000. This tells a story of advancement that needs no emphasizing. The American public school will do the work of modernizing the Queen of the Antilles quickly and thoroughly.

A French naturalist quoted by Popular Science News asserts that "if the world should become birdless men could not inhabit it after nine years' time, in spite of all the sprays and poisons that could be manufactured for the destruction of insects. The bugs and slugs would simply eat up all the orchards and crops in that time."

A person with a mathematical mind recently announced that in a program of twenty waltzes, four polkas and two quadrilles a dancer covers nearly twelve miles. Young women should make a note of this, so that when old fogy parents advise sweeping as an exercise they can triumphantly quote the mathematician to prove that dancing excels it by far.

Now that the French have discovered that bacteria are twice as numerous in the sweepings of streets that are sprinkled as of streets that are dry we may look forward to a far hygienic future where sprinkling carts are loaded with microbe-killer. When our streets are as scientifically clean as the floor of a modern surgical ward life will be roseate and grip will be nowhere.

The free lectures to the people of New York under the auspices of the Board of Education have been extended by the opening of three new centres. The establishment of the City Island course is a step toward the completion of a plan to supply the isolated communities in the northern part of the city with the same class of lectures enjoyed by residents of the crowded districts.

New Mexico's population is generally approximated at 250,000, mostly composed of miners. The Territory has invested in public buildings, territorial, county, city and school, over $1,500,000, or $6 for each one of her inhabitants. She has a university, two normal schools, an agricultural college, a school of mines, a military institute, a penitentiary, an insane asylum and a capitol, which will compare with any similar institutions throughout the West.

The use of the "khaki" uniforms is like the act of the savage who greases his body and smears it with sand and earth, so that it takes the hue of the ground on which he lies, and is therefore not easily visible. That, in turn, is a mere development of the gift of color granted by nature to many beasts, birds and insects, by which they are enabled to harmonize themselves with their surroundings, either for protection or for ambush. The principles of successful warfare are the rudimentary principles of savage and brutal strategy and force.

A writer in a medical publication of the Johns-Hopkins University describes a case which, he says, "is interesting because it suggests a new operation—hepaticocholecystostocholecystenterostomy, or hepaticocholecystostenterostomy." Every one will be relieved to know that the treatment so eloquently described is only an advanced method of dealing with colic, by which it will be seen that science in its march is encumbered by the baggage it carries. Caesar called it impedimenta, which has taken a modern sense that seems appropriate in this case.

The regular soldier is expected to be a model of obedience, patience, courage; but it appears he is also a pattern as regards thrift. The statement is credited to the chief paymaster of the forces in the Philippines that sixty-five per cent. of all the money sent there to pay the regulars is either deposited with the paymaster, to be kept until the end of the soldier's enlistment, or is sent back to the United States in the form of paymaster's checks. Our Tommy Atkins is clearly not absent-minded. He does not forget home connections and obligations.

The Russian Government has a manner peculiarly its own in the meeting of emergencies. It is apt to appear drastic, but it is singularly effective. At present it is dealing with the overproduction of medical practitioners. This would be a complex question in any other civilized country. Not so in Russia, however. The Minister of Education has simply issued a decree restricting to a fixed number the admission of first-year students by the several medical faculties throughout the empire. The University of Moscow is limited to 250, Kieff to 200, Charkow to 175, Dorpat to 150, Tomsk to 120, and Kasan and Warsaw to 100. Of course, poor Warsaw comes in at the tail end. Thus the total number of medical Freshmen in the domains of the Czar cannot exceed 1095. This number does not, however, include the students of the St. Petersburg Medico-Military Academy, which is allowed 250 first-year men.

The Iowa Legislature has enacted a law whose text makes use of the terms "pantorium" and "cleanery." The last explains itself; for the benefit of the uninitiated it may be stated that a "pantorium" is a cleanery of pants. This is another proof of the immense possibilities in the English tongue. It is still in its infancy. It is now only a step to "pantory," "pantoriate," "pantative," "pantativeness" and all the rest of them. Cleanery will suggest other delightful variations, such a "washery," "eatery," (a vast improvement on restaurant), "smokery," etc. Iowa has sounded the note of a vast linguistic renaissance.

At the beginning of the present year a new civil code of laws went into effect throughout the whole German Empire. After Prussia became the paramount power in Germany, the need of a uniform system of laws was evident, and its preparation was undertaken in 1874 by a commission of eminent lawyers, five in number. This commission was subsequently enlarged to one of eleven members whose work has lasted upward of twenty years. The results of its labors is embodied in a civil code of five parts, as follows: (1) A general introduction; (2) the law relating to debts; (3) the law concerning personal and real property; (4) the law of personal rights, parent and child, husband and wife, master and servant and guardian and ward; and (5) the law in reference to the evolution and distribution of the estates of deceased persons. The underlying principles of this new code are derived from the Roman law as expressed in the Code Napoleon.

Chicago, too, notices the crowding in the professions, not as something new, but as becoming intensified. It is estimated that out of a total of 4,000 lawyers in Chicago 500 are handling the litigation of the city and only about 200 are making $5,000 or over each year. The passing of the national bankruptcy act, it is claimed, cut off a large and profitable source of revenue for lawyers. While the legitimate business of the courts has not shown any marked increase, the influx of lawyers from the country has been steady and uninterrupted, and the stream of Blackstonians has been yearly augmented by heavy contributions from the colleges and universities. Of doctors the number in Chicago is estimated at 4,000. If the city had a population of 2,000,000 this would give a physician to every 500 inhabitants, which means that there are four or five times as many physicians as are needed.

There is more of interest in the report by L. H. Carroll, Commissioner of Labor in New Hampshire, on the summer-boarding business in that State than was contained in the brief abstract of the statistics given to the press. The Commissioner sees the social as well as the commercial side of the subject in the temporary alleviation of the dreary life of the remote farm. "It is more difficult to persuade the farmer-boy and girl to remain contented on the home farm than in the earlier days," he writes. "The society and fellowship which their natures crave are in too many instances sadly wanting. The influx of new faces, with the many elements accompanying the visitors from the city, brings renewed force and vigor to rural life. The isolation is less marked; the horizon of life is extended. We come more in touch with the busy outside world, farm life is brightened, and this new commingling of people from the country and the city, of occupations in contrast, the users of the muscle and the mind, renders each the wiser and better for the experience."

The fact that most men who receive compensation from others for their services are truly "laboring men," whether the amount they receive be large or small, is so continually disregarded by political and other popular orators that it is interesting to note how the Kansas City Court of Appeals has refused to recognize any distinction between the two classes of laboring men. This was in the case of a Mrs. Bovard against Joseph Ford, Controller and Auditor of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad Company at a yearly salary of $5,000. To enforce a judgment obtained by her husband against Mr. Ford, Mrs. Bovard tried, by the legal process of garnishment, to reach his salary in the hands of the railroad company. The company resisted this attempt on the ground that Mr. Ford was the head of a family, and that his "wages" could not be touched. Mrs. Bovard claimed that he was paid a "salary" and not "wages." The court, in deciding that his compensation was "wages," which could not be touched, said: "Although wages and salary have at times a different meaning, we think that in this instance they have been used interchangeably and as meaning the same thing, or rather that wages was intended to include salary. In its general sense, Mr. Webster has defined wages as compensation given to a hired person for his or her services, that for which one labors, stipulated payment for services performed. So, in this case, it is immaterial whether Ford's compensation be termed wages or salary, they mean one and the same, and come within the class of earnings for personal service intended to be exempted by the statute."

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

Cherokee Senators and Councilmen Know the Ways of the Lobbyist.

Wade Mountfloret writes as follows in Ainslee's Magazine:

"The congress of the Cherokee Nation, in appearance, is an improvement over the councils of the other tribes, but it is by no means a body of very great dignity. It probably consumes more chewing tobacco per capita than any other body of lawmakers in the world. The lower house of the Cherokee Congress has forty members, and it is presided over by J. S. Davenport, a white man, who is a member of the bar at Vinita. The president of the Senate is John L. Gunter, the quarter-blood son of one of the oldest of the Cherokee families. The forty Councilmen of the lower house, when in session, occupy a room similar to the Senate chamber, and the body is not impressive of dignity, although its sessions are frequently very earnest, and some of the laws it has enacted are indeed creditable.

"The session of the council of the Cherokees and the other nations are always attended by a swarm of lobbyists. The little hotels in the capital towns present a busy scene on these occasions. The lobbyists never tire of drafting bills for claims against the United States, and offering to collect these claims for a contingent fee. The Indian, however, is usually as quick to discern an opportunity for a claim as the shrewdest lobbyist. Politicians who are familiar with the politics of the United States are more closely posted on the doings and affairs of the Congress of the United States and the departments at Washington, than some of the full blood Indians of the Cherokee tribe. Shrewd old Wolf Coon boasts that he is familiar with every bill that the United States has adopted with relation to Indian matters in the last twenty-five years.

"The Indians are very sagacious lobbyists themselves, and they understand dealing with lobbyists fully as well as the legislators of some of the States. An instance of this was shown during the term of Samuel Houston Mayes, as chief of the Cherokees. Chief Mayes submitted to the council an application from a railroad company for the right of way through the nation's lands. The council took no notice of the document, and the chief adjourned the session. When he had done this, some of the full blood senators and councilmen went to him and asked:

"'Why did you not give us time to pass the franchise bill?'

"'You had plenty of time,' the chief replied.

"'But we were waiting for the railroad company's lobbyists to see us,' said the senators in chorus."

The Art of Swimming.

Few persons know how to swim. By this statement I do not mean to imply that there is not a strong minority among the residents of a seacoast or a river or lake front who can keep their noses above water for a time, and even propel themselves along at a moderate rate of speed. But of the whole population of a country these swimmers make up only a small fraction, and even among them there are very few who are properly expert in the water. How many men who deem themselves good swimmers can keep afloat an hour with their clothes on? How many are there who do not exhaust themselves with useless movements so that they must leave the water or sink long before their power ought to give out? How many who can support themselves and another person besides in the water? Not many.

Again, how many women can swim at all? For a lover of swimming there is something pathetic in a visit to a popular seaside resort, where hundreds of women venture waist-deep into the sea, and, seizing the ropes, churn up and down, screaming partly with pleasure, partly with fear, while a dozen damsels, "good swimmers," make triumphant progress to the raft a hundred feet beyond the line of breakers.

This state of affairs is wrong. Swimming is not a difficult art. Every healthy person, man or woman, can learn, and ought to learn, to keep afloat in the water; most men and a large proportion of women can learn to sustain themselves fully clothed, even to their shoes and most persons properly trained, are able, under ordinary conditions, to save another person sinking.—Capt. Davis Dalton, in Putnam's.

Kitchener and the Donkey.

In his book upon the Soudan campaign Winston Churchill, the war correspondent in South Africa, tells this story about Gen. Lord Kitchener:

He ordered a field telegraph to accompany the flying column to Abu Hamed.

"But," said the officer in charge, "we have no spools to unreel the wire from, no saddles to carry it; no ——"

Without a word Kitchener walked to where the coils of wire lay. Some donkeys stood near by. Selecting the smallest he took the little animal's hind legs in his left hand, and put them into the coil. He lifted the wire up until it passed around the donkey's back, hanging between the fore and hind legs. He caught the loose end of the wire and smacked the donkey with the other hand. The beast moved forward, tripping and stumbling over the wire, which began to unwind.

Then, still without a word, but with a wave of the hand that said: "There's your field equipment," Kitchener walked away.

Lovers Spread Smallpox.

Another case of smallpox has developed among the students of Indiana University at Bloomington, the result of a clandestine meeting of lovers. A few weeks ago several young men were quarantined, and one of them escaped guard and took frequent promenades with Miss Stevens. A few days later Miss Stevens was taken ill with variloid, and her roommate, Miss Clara Davis, also grew ill of what the physicians pronounced a light form of smallpox. Hoping to escape quarantine, she left for Bluffton, but upon arrival there was prevailed upon to return to Bloomington. She went at once to the secretary of the board of health and explained the situation, when she was given a room.

At the Poker Club.

Sam—"I do jes' hate a bad loser." Pete—"Dat's all right; but I'd radder play wif a bad loser dan wif any kind of a winner."—Puck.

A Mother's Tears.

"I Would Cry Every Time I Washed My Baby."

"When he was 3 months old, first festers and then large boils broke out on my baby's neck. The sores spread down his back until it became a mass of raw flesh. When I washed and powdered him I would cry, realizing what pain he was in. His pitiful wailing was heartrending. I had about given up hope of saving him when I was urged to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla, all other treatment having failed. I washed the sores with Hood's Medicated Soap, applied Hood's Olive Ointment and gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla. The child seemed to get better every day, and very soon the change was quite noticeable. The discharge grew less, inflammation went down, the skin took on a healthy color, and the raw flesh began to scale over and a thin skin formed as the scales dropped off. Less than two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, aided by Hood's Medicated Soap and Hood's Olive Ointment, accomplished this wonderful cure. I cannot praise these medicines half enough." Mrs. Guerinot, 37 Myrtle St., Rochester, N. Y.

The above testimonial is very much condensed from Mrs. Guerinot's letter. As many mothers will be interested in reading the full letter, we will send it to anyone who sends request of us on a postal card. Mention this paper.

A MEXICAN NIGHTINGALE.

Young American Ornithologist Anxious To Secure One.

William Johnson of Booneville, N. Y., one of the most earnest and profound of America's younger ornithologists, is visiting this city, says the Denver Post. "I am now on my way to Mexico," he said, "where I will spend perhaps two months studying the birds of that latitude and securing specimens for my egg collection. I am told that many of the birds of lower Mexico remain unclassified principally because they are so wild. A species of nightingale that sings with remarkable sweetness has proved so utterly unapproachable that not a single specimen has ever been captured, and, as only occasionally flitting glimpses of it can be had, it has been so variously described that no authentic data concerning it are to be found in ornithological records. It is my hope to be able to secure a live specimen, but of course I dare not build upon it greatly, for the task I have set myself is most arduous, but if I should be fortunate enough to get one I would be the happiest fellow in the world." And the bird lover clasped his hands in rapture at the thought.

FOR WOMAN'S HEALTH

Earnest Letters from Women Relieved of Pain by Mrs. Pinkham.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—Before I commenced to take your medicine I was in a terrible state, wishing myself dead a good many times. Every part of my body seemed to pain in some way. At time of menstruation my suffering was something terrible. I thought there was no cure for me, but after taking several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound all my bad feelings were gone. I am now well and enjoying good health. I shall always praise your medicine."—Mrs. Amos Feschler, Box 226, Romeo, Mich.

Female Troubles Overcome

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I had female trouble, painful menses, and kidney complaint, also stomach trouble. About a year ago I happened to pick up a paper that contained an advertisement of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and when I read how it had helped others, I thought it might help me, and decided to give it a trial. I did so, and as a result am now feeling perfectly well. I wish to thank you for the benefit your medicine has been to me."—Mrs. Clara Stieber, Diller, Neb.

No More Pain

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—Your Vegetable Compound has been of much benefit to me. When my menses first appeared they were very irregular. They occurred too often and did not leave for a week or more. I always suffered at these times with terrible pains in my back and abdomen. Would be in bed for several days and would not be exactly rational at times. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and menses became regular and pains left me entirely."—Mrs. E. F. Custer, Brule, Wis.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: The Resurrection of Christ—The Season of Spiritual Gladness and Refreshment—Victory Over Death and the Grave—The Mission of Flowers.

[Copyright 1900.]

Washington, D. C.—This sermon of Dr. Talmage rings all the bells of gladness, especially appropriate at this season, when all Christendom is celebrating Christ's resurrection; text, John xix., 41, "In the garden a new supulcher."

Looking around the churches this morning, seeing flowers in wreaths and flowers in stars and flowers in crosses and flowers in crowns, billows of beauty, conflagration of beauty, you feel as if you stood in a small heaven.

You say these flowers will fade. Yes, but perhaps you may see them again. They may be immortal. The fragrance of the flower may be the spirit of the flower; the body of the flower dying on earth; its spirit may appear in better worlds. I do not say it will be so. I say it may be so. The ancestors of those tuberoses and camellias and japonicas and jasmines and heliotropes were born in paradise. These apostles of beauty came down in the regular line of apostolic succession. Their ancestors during the flood, underground, afterward appeared.

The world started with Eden; it will end with Eden. Heaven is called a paradise of God. Paradise means flowers. While theological geniuses in this day are trying to blot out everything material from their idea of heaven, and, so far as I can tell, their future state is to be a floating around somewhere between the Great Bear and Cassiopeia, I should not be surprised if at last I can pick up a daisy on the everlasting hills and hear it say: "I am one of the glorified flowers of earth. Don't you remember me? I worshiped with you on Easter morning in 1900."

My text introduces us into a garden. It is a manor in the suburbs of Jerusalem owned by a wealthy gentleman of the name of Joseph. He belonged to the court of seventy who had condemned Christ, but he had voted in the negative, or, being a timid man, had absented himself when the vote was to be taken. At great expense he laid out the garden. It being a hot climate, I suppose there were trees broad branched, and there were paths winding under these trees, and here and there were waters dripping down over the rocks into fish ponds, and there were vines and flowers blooming from the wall, and all around the beauties of kiosk and arboriculture. After the fatigues of the Jerusalem courtroom, how refreshing to come into this suburban retreat, botanical and pomological!

Wandering in the garden, I behold some rocks which have on them the mark of the sculptor's chisel. I come nearer, and I find there is a subterranean recess. I come down the marble steps, and I come to a portico, over which there is an architrave, by the chisel cut into representations of fruits and flowers. I enter the portico. On either side there are rooms—two or four or six rooms of rock, the walls of these rooms having niches, each niche large enough to hold a dead body. Here is one room that is especially wealthy of sculpture.

The fact is that Joseph realizes he cannot always walk this garden, and he has provided this place for his last slumber. Oh, what a beautiful spot in which to wait for the coming of the resurrection! Mark well this tomb, for it is to be the most celebrated tomb in all the ages. Catacombs of Egypt, tomb of Napoleon, Mahal Taj of India, nothing compared with it. Christ has just been murdered, and His body will be thrown to the dogs and the ravens, like other crucified bodies, unless there be prompt and efficient hindrance. Joseph, the owner of this mausoleum in the rocks, begs for the body of Christ. He washes the poor, mutilated frame from the dust and blood, shrouds it and perfumes it.

I think that regular embalmment was omitted. When in olden time a body was to be embalmed, the priest, with some pretension of medical skill, would point out the place between the ribs where the incision must be made, and then the operator, having made the incision, ran lest he be slain for a violation of the dead. Then the other priests would come with salt of niter and cassia and wine of palm tree and complete the embalmment. But I think this embalmment of the body of Christ was omitted. It would have raised another contention and another riot.

The funeral hastens on. Present, I think, Joseph, the owner of the mausoleum; Nicodemus, the wealthy man who had brought the spices, and the two Marys. No organ dirge, no plumes, no catafalque. Heavy burden for two men as they carry Christ's body down the marble stairs and into the portico and lift the dead weight to the level of the niche in the rock and push the body of Christ into the only pleasant resting place it ever had. Coming forth from the portico, they close the door of rock against the recess.

The government, afraid that the disciples may steal the body of Christ and play resurrection, order the seal of the sanhedrin to be put upon the door of the tomb, the violation of that seal, like the violation of the seal of the Government of the United States or Great Britain, to be followed with great punishment. A company of soldiers from the tower of Antonia is detailed to stand guard.

At the door of the mausoleum a fight takes places which decides the question for all graveyards and cemeteries. Sword of lightning against sword of steel. Angel against military. No seal of letter was ever more easily broken than that seal of the sanhedrin on the door of the tomb. The dead body in the niche in the rock begins to move in its shroud of fine linen, slides down upon the pavement, moves out of the portico, appears in the doorway, advances into the open air, comes up the marble steps. Having left His mortuary attire behind Him, He comes forth in workman's garb, as I take it, from the fact that the women mistook Him for the gardener.

That day the grave received such shattering it can never be rebuilt. All the trowels of earthly masonry can never mend it. Forever and forever it is a broken tomb. Death, taking side with the military in that fight, received a terrible cut from the angel's spear of flame, so that he himself shall go down after awhile under it. The king of terrors retiring before the King of grace! The Lord is risen! Let earth and heaven keep Easter to-day! Hosanna!

Some things strike my observation while standing in this garden with a new sepulcher. And, first, post mortem honors in contrast with ante mortem ignominies. If they could have afforded Christ such a costly sepulcher, why could not they have given Him an earthly residence? Will they give this piece of marble to a dead Christ instead of a soft pillow for the living Jesus? If they had expended half the value of that tomb to make Christ comfortable, it would not have been so sad a story. He asked bread; they gave Him a stone.

Christ, like most of the world's benefactors, was appreciated better after He was dead. Westminster Abbey and monumental Greenwood are the world's attempt to atone by honors to the dead for wrongs to the living. Poet's corner in Westminster Abbey attempts to pay for the sufferings of Grub street.

Go through that Poet's corner in Westminister abbey. There is Handel, the great musician, from whose music you hear today; but while I look at his statue I cannot help but think of the discords with which his fellow musicians tried to destroy him. There is the tomb of John Dryden, a beautiful monument; but I cannot help but think at seventy years of age he wrote of his being oppressed in fortune and of the contract that he had just made for a thousand verses at sixpence a line. And there, too, you find the monument of Samuel Butler, the author of "Hudibras;" but while I look at his monument in Poet's corner I cannot but ask myself where he died. In a garret. There I see the costly tablet in the Poet's corner—the costly tablet to one of whom the celebrated Waller wrote: "The old blind schoolmaster, John Milton, has just issued a tedious poem on the fall of man. If the length of it be no virtue, it has none." There is a beautiful monument to Sheridan. Poor Sheriden! If he could have only discounted that monument for a mutton chop!

Oh, you unfilial children, do not give your parents so much tombstone, but a few more blankets—less funeral and more bedroom! If five per cent. of the money we now spend on Burns's banquets could have been expended in making the living Scotch poet comfortable, he would not have been harried with the drudgery of an exciseman. Horace Greeley, outrageously abused while living, when dead is followed toward Greenwood by the President of the United States and the leading men of the army and navy. Massachusetts tries to atone at the grave of Charles Sumner for the ignominious resolutions with which her Legislature denounced the living Senator. Do you think that the tomb at Springfield can pay for Booth's bullet?

Oh, do justice to the living! All the justice you do them you must do this side the gates of the Necropolis. They cannot wake up to count the number of carriages at the obsequies or to notice the polish of the Aberdeen granite or to read epitaphal commemoration. Gentleman's mausoleum in the suburbs of Jerusalem cannot pay for Bethlehem manger and Calvarean cross and Pilate's ruffian judiciary. Post mortem honors cannot atone for ante-mortem ignominies.

Again, standing in this garden of the sepulcher, I am impressed with the fact that floral and arborescent decorations are appropriate for the place of the dead. We are glad that among flowers and sculptural adornments Christ spent the short time of His inhumation.

I cannot understand what I sometimes see in the newspapers where the obsequies are announced and the friends say in connection with it, "Send no flowers." Rather, if the means allow—I say if the means allow—strew the casket with flowers, the hearse with flowers, the grave with flowers. Put them on the brow—it will suggest coronation; in their hand—it will mean victory.

Christ was buried in a garden. Flowers mean resurrection. Death is sad enough anyhow. Let conservatory and arboretum contribute to its alleviation. The harebell will ring the victory; the passion flower will express the sympathy; the daffodil will kindle its lamp and illume the darkness. The cluster of asters will be the constellation. Your little child loved flowers when she was living. Put them in her hand now that she can go forth no more and pluck them for herself. On sunshiny days take a fresh garland and put it over the still heart.

Brooklyn has no grander glory than its Greenwood, nor Boston than its Mount Auburn, nor Philadelphia than its Laurel Hill, nor Cincinnati than its Spring Grove, nor San Francisco than its Lone Mountain. But what shall we say to those country graveyards with the vines broken down and the slab aslant and the mound caved in and the grass a pasture ground for the sexton's cattle? Indeed, were your father and mother of so little worth that you cannot afford to take care of their ashes? Some day turn out all hands and straighten the slab and bank up the mound and cut away the weeds and plant the shrubs and flowers.

Some day you will want to lie down to your last slumber. You cannot expect any respect for your bones if you have no deference for the bones of your ancestry. Do you think these relics are of no importance? You will see of how much importance they are in the day when the archangel takes out his trumpet. Turn all your cemeteries into gardens.

Again, standing in this garden of the new sepulcher, I am impressed with the dignity of private and unpretending obsequies.

Joseph was mourner, sexton, liveryman—had entire charge of everything. Only four people at the burial of the King of the Universe! Oh, let this be consolatory to those who through lack of means or through lack of acquaintance have but little demonstration of grief at the graves of their loved ones. Long line of glittering equipage, two rows of silver handles, casket of richest wood, pallbearers gloved and scarfed, are not necessary. If there be six at the grave, Christ looks down from heaven and remembers that is two more than were at His obsequies.

Not recognizing this idea, how many small properties are scattered and widowhood and orphanage go forth into cold charity! The departed left a small property, which would have been enough to keep the family together until they could take care of themselves, but the funeral expenses absorbed everything. That went for crape which ought to have gone for bread. A man of moderate means can hardly afford to die in any of our great cities. By all means, do honor to the departed, but do not consider funeral pageant as necessary. No one was ever more lovingly and tenderly put away to sepulcher than Christ our Lord, but there were only four people in the procession.

Again, standing in this garden with a new sepulcher, I am impressed with the fact that you cannot keep the dead down.

Seal of sanhedrin, company of soldiers from the tower of Antonia, floor of rock, roof of rock, walls of rock, door of rock, cannot keep Christ in the crypts. Come out and come up He must. Come out and come up He did. Preñguration. First fruits of them that slept. Just as certainly as we go down into the dust, just so certainly we will come up again. Though all the granite of the mountains were piled on us we will rise. Though buried amid the corals of the deepest cavern of the Atlantic Ocean, we will come to the surface.

With these eyes we may not look into the face of the noonday sun, but we shall have stronger vision, because the tamest thing in the land to which we go will be brighter than the sun. We shall have bodies with the speed of the lightning. Our bodies improved, energized, swiftened, clarified—mortality, immortality. The door of the grave taken off its hinges and flung flat into the dust.

Oh, my brethren, death and the grave are not so much as they used to be; for while wandering in this garden with the new sepulcher I find that the vines and flowers of the garden have completely covered up the tomb. Instead of one garden there are four gardens, opening into each other—garden of Eden, garden of the world's sepulcher, garden of the earth's regeneration, garden of heaven. Four gardens. Bloom, O earth! Bloom, O heaven! Oh, my friends, wake up to gladness on this Easter morning! This day, if I interpret it right, means joy—it means peace with heaven, and it means peace with all the world.

Oh, bring more flowers! Wreathe them around the brazen throat of the cannon; plant them in the desert, that it may blossom like the rose; braid them into the mane of the returned war charger. No more red dahlias of human blood. Give us white lilies of peace. All around the earth strew Easter flowers. And soon the rough voyage of the church militant will be ended, and she will sail up the heavenly harbor, scarred with many a conflict, but the flags of triumph floating from her topgallants. All heaven will come out to greet her into port, and with a long reverberating shout of welcome will say: "There she comes up the bay, the glorious old ship Zion! After tempestuous voyage she drops anchor within the veil."

Armor Plate Stands the Test.

A test was made at Indian Head, near Washington, of a plate representing 300 tons of the turret armor of the battleship Wisconsin. The fourteen-inch plate was attacked by a ten-inch gun, with the usual results. The shell was smashed on the face of the plate, which received no substantial injury, so the lot was accepted.

The Governor of Ohio has no veto power.

Novel and Costly Fad.

The duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gothe has the finest collection of model ships in the world. They are nearly all made of silver and are perfect in every detail. As a boy the duke took a keen delight in modeling vessels, a pastime which with him really became an art. His collection of "silver ships" is constantly being added to, not only by private purchase, but by those who know what may be considered to be the duke's hobby.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease,

A powder to shake into your shoes; rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Adr's Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The Boston Poor Department expended last year $178,430.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

There are nearly 2,000 stitches in a pair of hand-sewed boots.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Prop., Toledo, O.

In some parts of Germany schools have closed for want of coal.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

There are 952,000 bank shares in New York city, assessed at $85,409,846.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The Mississippi river each year washes away an alarming amount of shore, equal to 10 square miles of territory 86 feet deep.

Putnam Fadeless Dye produces the fastest and brightest colors of any known dye stuff. Sold by all druggists.

The cost of constructing a cable system is about $2,000 per mile and the total amount invested in submarine lines at present is upward of $200,000,000.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The second largest automobile plant in America is projected at Indianapolis, Ind.

The Best Prescription for Chills

and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

The entertainment of royalty costs British society each year fully $10,000,000.

CHOICE Vegetables will always find a ready market—but only that farmer can raise them who has studied the great secret how to obtain both quality and quantity by the judicious use of well-balanced fertilizers. No fertilizer for Vegetables can produce a large yield unless it contains at least 8% Potash. Send for our books, which furnish full information. We send them free of charge.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

The cakes of Ivory Soap are so shaped that they may be used entire for general purposes, or divided with a stout thread into two perfectly formed cakes for toilet use. For any use put to, Ivory Soap is a quick cleanser, absolutely safe and pure.

A WORD OF WARNING.—There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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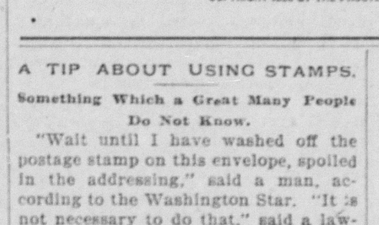
A TIP ABOUT USING STAMPS.

Something Which a Great Many People Do Not Know.

"Wait until I have washed off the postage stamp on this envelope, spoiled in the addressing," said a man, according to the Washington Star. "It is not necessary to do that," said a lawyer. "You may take your scissors and cut out the adhesive stamp and stick it fast to your new envelope with mucilage, notwithstanding the adhering piece of the old envelope. It does not look nice and may become detached in the mail, but if the stamp is a genuine, unused adhesive stamp it is not questioned. The government, when it sells an adhesive 2-cent stamp, undertakes for such consideration to transport and deliver to destination the letter to which it is affixed. The fact that it has with it a piece of envelope to which it was formerly attached, does not relieve the government from executing its part of the contract when the letter is deposited for mailing, the stamp being otherwise perfect."

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.



Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes.
Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.
The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free.
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.
We use FAST COLOR EYELETS

A Swallow

is one of the earliest harbingers of spring—an equally sure indication is that feeling of languid depression. Many swallows of

HIRES Rootbeer

are best for a spring tonic—and for a summer beverage, 5 gallons for 25 cents. Write for list of premiums offered free for labels.
Charles E. Hires Co.
Malvern, Pa.

WILLS PILLS---BIGGEST OFFER EVER MADE.

For only **10 Cents** we will send to any P. O. address, 10 days' treatment of the best medicine on earth, and put you on the track how to make **Money** right at your home. Address all orders to **The R. B. Wills Medicine Company, 23 Elizabeth St., Hagerstown, Md. Branch Offices: 129 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C.**

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Patent advertised free. Free advice as to patentability. Send for "Inventors' Primer." FREE. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1864. 817 14th St., Washington, D. C. Branches: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

A PINK ONE—Send 2 cent stamp if you desire to save money. Materials for Artists, for Photographers, Paints and Stains, Varnish, etc., for House, Sign, Gold et and Carriage Painters. Largest catalogue in the South. SOL. J. BINSWANGER, 711 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

BNU 17.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

WINTER BILE

Causes bilious head-ache, back-ache and all kinds of body aches. Spring is here and you want to get this bile poison out of your system, easily, naturally and gently. CASCARETS are just what you want; they never grip or gripe, but will work gently while you sleep. Some people think the more violent the griping the better the cure. Be careful—take care of your bowels—salts and pill poisons leave them weak, and even less able to keep up regular movements than before. The only safe, gentle inside Spring cleaner for the bowels are sweet, fragrant CASCARETS. They don't force out the foecal matter with violence, but act as a tonic on the whole 30 feet of bowel wall, strengthen the muscles and restore healthy, natural action—buy them and try them. You will find in an entirely natural way your bowels will be promptly and permanently put in good order for the Spring and Summer work.

CURED BY **Cascarets**
CANDY CATHARTIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS
10c. 25c. 50c.
ALL DRUGGISTS

To any needy mortal suffering from bowel troubles and too poor to buy *CASCARETS* we will send a box free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York, mentioning advertisement and paper. 429

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. April 26

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that J. W. Kepler, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Wetzel, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Robert M. Foster, of State College, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that John W. Conley, of Potter township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Tuesday Quay met his Corbett,
And seat in the Senate didn't get.

Penrose, Penrose,
Next he goes.
Then who'll bray,
For M. S. Quay.

In twa years Friday Penrose,
'L get a dose an' out he goes.

The oleo exposure will serve as an excellent side-dish to embalmed beef in the next campaign.

Senator Wellington, of Maryland, has given good-bye to the Republican party. Porto Rico, imperialism, and trusts, have sickened the senator.

The Williamsport Sun, one of our favorite exchanges, is prospering to an extent that obliges it to enlarge from four to eight pages. It is an always ably conducted journal.

The patriots who depended upon Quay being ladeler-out of mush-an'-milk, having their hopes shattered on Tuesday, are willing to step over and take their hominy from Hastings or any other fellow.

Many of the prominent Republican leaders have doubts of McKinley's re-election. Porto Rico tariff, embalmed beef, mismanagement of the Philippine war, aud trusts, make a dose too nauseous tq swallow.

There was one swallow of Corbett's medicine left over and the Senate gave it to Quay on Tuesday. It acted satisfactorily, and has killed the stone-certificate microbes for all time. It is labeled, "M. S. Q., 33--32, 4--24:'00."

Farmers, and others, complain of being fooled in the oleo and tariff trust laws. So they were, both fooled and cheated. Those laws were Republican measures, and such as voted that ticket simply fooled and cheated themselves.

A little army of officials, under the new Porto Rica tariff law, has been appointed under McKinley, for that unfortunate island, and the chaps, with fat salaries, will now begin to eat out the substance of the poor islanders. In the Declaration of Independence such a policy is condemned and led to the war of the Revolution.

Times must be hard out in Michigan when crows attempt to feast on farmers, for Lemon Hindes, a farmer living in Oshtemon township, was attacked by a large flock of these birds while at work in the field near his residence, a few days ago, and painfully injured. Hindes says there must have been at least a thousand in the flock. He attempted to drive them away, but instead of being frightened they viciously attacked him. His cries for help brought his wife and two boys with a shotgun. Several shots were fired into the flock, and the birds then flew away. After the battle 28 dead crows and a dozen maimed birds were picked up. Certainly, for once, Michigan has something to "crow" over.

No, our own war is not over yet. Last week has been one of the bloodiest of the war since the first day's fighting around Manila. Authentic reports, mostly official, show a total of 378 Filipinos killed, 12 officers and 244 men captured and many more wounded.

Considering the Filipinos entirely lack hospital facilities a great majority of the wounded will die. Probably the week's work finished 1000 insurgents. The Americans' total loss was nine killed and sixteen wounded. Two sergeants and one private were killed in ambushes while escorting provision trains.

The insurgents have been aggressive in almost every province of Luzon.

The Pittsburg Dispatch, speaking of the uncovering of the violation of the oleo laws, by officials under Governor Stone, remarks:

"More credence attaches to these sensational charges by reason of other recent court proceedings in Philadelphia. The prosecution of federal officers for frauds in the internal revenue service is one case in point, and the disclosure of ballot frauds in that city is another. If these latest charges also prove well grounded, upon full judicial investigation, the arraignment of the political machine will be complete. The public would be much better without the "protection" of salaried agents than to be served by politicians who take their ability to carry a precinct to be a warrant for conducting official blackmail."

Altoona Tribune: It is a common idea among foolish and ignorant men whose ambition is in excess of their merit, that the way to rise is to pull somebody else down. But this is a very great mistake, since the records fail to show a single instance in which a position gained by malice and cunning was retained. The frank and manly person, the one who adheres to the plain truth, will win the confidence of his fellows and retain it long after the shifty and unscrupulous adventurer has faded from public recollection. This is a law of nature, and therefore inexorable in its operations. He is wise who comprehends it and acts accordingly.

QUAY DEFEATED—33 to 32.

The vote on the Quay case was had by the Senate on Tuesday afternoon, and his right to a seat was voted down by 33 to 32. This sustains the practice of the Senate since the foundation of the government and teaches Governor Stone that he can't violate the constitution all the time.

Hanna was paired against Quay. McKinley was unfriendly, and Senator Vest, Dem., who was counted for Quay on account of "good fellow," voted against Quay, and several others who had been counted sure for him, also turned up like Vest.

The Quay people were surprised and bitterly disappointed.

Six Democrats voted for Quay and 14 Republicans against him.

Another Farce Billed.

Governor Stone, through Secretary Hamilton, has directed the head of an incompetent and probably corrupt bureau to divert attention from the collusion of that bureau with law-breakers by making a furious row about a subordinate and prosecuting him with zeal and calcium-light effects. Ambrose Little is to be used as a lightning rod for the Dairy and Food Commission, and a few of the dealers, who have been so prominently exposed that they cannot be overlooked, are to be "prosecuted" by employes of the derelict bureau who have played their own part in the conspiracy.

The trick is too gauzy to deceive anybody. It has been shown beyond question that the illicit traffic in oleo has been carried on with the connivance of the Dairy and Food Commission, and that every officer and employe of that bureau has been guilty of gross neglect of duty, to put it as mildly as possible. The whole outfit is incompetent, if not worse, and it is a farce to direct the commission to "prosecute" itself.—North American.

Cost of Imperialism.

The cost to the American people of the chronic insurrection in the Philippines will not tend to popularize the policy of imperialism. Statisticians in Washington have collected from the various appropriation bills, through which it has been disseminated, the cost of the present military establishment of the United States. They have found that $250,000,000 was appropriated for the expenses of the War Department during the last year. This war budget, the statisticians find, casts into deep shade the budgets of European countries. That of Germany is $136,000,000, that of France $125,000,000.

The cost of imperialism is not the chief objection the American people have to this policy. They oppose the policy on the ground that it sacrifices the great principles for which their forefathers fought. The sacrifice of the principle comes hard to the people, and when they are asked to pay $250,000,000 a year for the privilege of making the sacrifice they are justified in regarding the demand as a piling of Pelion on Ossa.—St. Louis Republic.

Oleomargarine and the State.

Secretary of Agriculture Hamilton reports to Governor Stone that 417 licenses to sell oleomargarine and one to manufacture it, have been issued by the dairy and food bureau since January 1, 1900. If a favorable decision is handed down by the supreme court in the contest over the color clause of the law enacted by the last legislature Secretary Hamilton says the way will be clear for a vigorous enforcement of the law. The total number of samples taken by the agents of the bureau last year, including oleomargarine, was 2,169. Of these 1,026 were analyzed and a large number of suits were brought.

School Report.

Report of Pine Stump school closed April 17th, 1900: Number of pupils enrolled during term, male, 14, female, 8, total, 22. Average attendance for term, male, 12, female, 7, total 19. Per cent. of attendance for term, male, 89, female, 92, total, 91. The following pupils were neither tardy nor absent during term: Ceylon Glace, Bessie Glace, Mary Delinda Potter. The pupil receiving the greatest number of head marks in B spelling class, Harry Breon; A class, Alice Glace. Number of visitors during term, 25.

THOS. L. MOORE, Teacher.

Readable Clippings.

During the siege of Ladysmith 400 horses of the cavalry brigade were converted into soup or sausages in a single month.

An interesting sight at Lake Erie ports where there are shipments of coal for the upper lake cities is the mammoth car dumping machines in operation. With these machines cars of coal are lifted bodily, emptied into the hold of a vessel, and replaced on the tracks in four minutes.

How true the saying, and proved almost every day, that a man's associations prove his true character; those whom you run with you will endorse and apologize for in all wrong-doing and seek to shield them.—Talmage.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Ferg. Potter to James Callahan, 50 acres in Potter, $200.

Alfred Durst to Anna E. Slack, two tracts in Potter, $3222.

Malinda Smetzler and Elizb. Reeder to J. H. Wagner, tract in Potter, $4000

Wm. Boal to Wm. Ishler, 2 acres in Potter, $45.

Mary Dale to W. F. Lytle, 13 acres in College, $660.

W. S. Switser to Enos H. Hess, tract in State College, $1600.

Christina Krumrine's heirs to Cath. Krape, tract in State College, $2000.

In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

CELERY KING
NATURE'S CURE

A Cure for Constipation.

I have been troubled with constipation for years. It was ruining my health, my comfort and my complexion, and I am glad to say that Celery King has restored all three, and this after trying many other medicines that were supposed to be good, but which were of no value whatever. I would like to tell every suffering woman what Celery King has done for me.—Nellie Gould, Medina, Ohio

Celery King cures Constipation and all diseases of the Nerves, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Sold by druggists. 25c and 50c.. 3

Sold by J. F. Smith, Centre Hall; F. E. Wieland Linden Hall; G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

NERVITA PILLS

Restore Vitality, Lost Vigor and Manhood

Cure Impotency, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, all wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion. A nerve tonic and blood builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50c per box, 6 boxes for $2.50, with our bankable guarantee to cure or refund the money paid. Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.

60 PILLS 50 CTS.

Nervita Tablets EXTRA STRENGTH (YELLOW LABEL) Immediate Results

Positively guaranteed cure for Loss of Power, Varicocele, Undeveloped or Shrunken Organs, Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. By mail in plain package, $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00 with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid. Address

NERVITA MEDICAL CO.
Clinton & Jackson Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.
Sold by J. D. Murray drug store, Centre Hall

Spring Shoes

In all the New Toes, Heels, and Colors....

Oxfords and Strap Sandals.

Prices to suit Everybody.

C. A. KRAPE,
SPRING MILLS.

OUR LEADER 30 DAYS' TRIAL **FREE**
PAY NO MONEY UNTIL YOU SEE THE WATCH... ...WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES

Send us your name, address and nearest express office and we will send you by express, C. O. D., all charges prepaid, for examination, our GREAT BARGAIN in a fine 14k GOLD-PLATED HUNTING OR OPEN-FACE WATCH, ladies' or gent's size, with a FINE AMERICAN MOVEMENT. You examine it, and if found exactly as represented, and perfectly satisfactory, PAY EXPRESS AGENT $4.25 and THE WATCH WILL BE YOURS! Otherwise, PAY NOTHING. We guarantee this watch to be a reliable time-piece or money refunded within 30 days. The movement is nickel, has 7 jewels, is stem-wind and lever-set. IT IS A PERFECT BEAUTY and is worth from $10 to $15. In appearance and as a time-piece it is equal to a $25 watch. FOR CASH IN FULL WITH ORDER we will send you FREE with the watch a FINE 14k GOLD-PLATED CHAIN and CHARM. The cut shown is one-third size of watch. SEND A POSTAL CARD for our Big Wholesale Catalogue of Jewelry, Diamonds, Silver and Plated-Ware. The only reliable WHOLESALE JEWELRY HOUSE in the world selling direct to consumers at wholesale prices. Our prices cannot be duplicated elsewhere. Good time-keeping SILVERINE WATCHES, for Men, $2.65 up. Mention this paper when you write.

F. E. EXCELL & CO. 330-334 Dearborn St. Chicago

We Appreciate Your Mail Orders.

Every order you send us is treated with great care and filled with as much exactness as though you were present, making the selections yourself. It's wonderful what great strides forward our Mail Order business is taking, all because our out of town friends appreciate the advantages which we offer them through the medium of the Mail Order service, in connection with giving them Reliable goods at Lowest prices.

You are no doubt aware of the fact that we prepay all charges on Dry Goods to points within 100 miles of Altoona, when the money comes with the order.

May we send you some samples to-day?

GABLE & CO.,
ALTOONA, PA.

1837 APRIL 1900

63rd Anniversary

To celebrate this anniversary most fittingly, we propose to give our customers and friends a

Great Reduction in Price--20 per cent.--for Cash

Of all our large and complete stock of Ready-Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods—comprising the latest and best goods in the market—from the largest manufacturers and importers. We begin this sale today—and will continue it during the entire month of April. Call and see us and we will astonish you.

MONTGOMERY & CO.
BELLEFONTE.

Wilbur A.
HENNEY,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
All kinds of Fine
Carriage and Wagon Making
Woodwork neatly done.
Repainting a Specialty.
New work to order.
All work guaranteed.
Prices reasonable. 133m

They are Here For Spring.

The Walk-Over Shoe for Men

$3.50.

A $5 Value in every pair.

Hundreds who have been waiting on them, are pleased they have the style, come in any leather. They are like wearing old shoes for fit. We get 1200 pairs of them.

Don't be misled by others advertising they have $3 shoes just as good for they havn't even $5 shoes that will be near as good.

For the ladies, the Saracens and the famous "Herrick" Shoes from $2.50 to $3.50 are the leaders.

Powers Shoe Co.
Bush Arcade. Bellefonte.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Rebecca Finkle late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

C. J. FINKLE, Administrator.
J. C. MEYER, Att'y. mar22-6t

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, Room No. 268, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, May 7th, 1900, at 12½ o'clock p. m., for the election of President and six Directors. Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

JAMES R. McCLURE,
apr12-3t Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

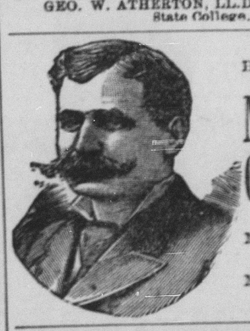
LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHNICAL ENGINEERING; MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS: combining shop work with study, three years' course
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc;
12. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa



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A wonderful improvement in **Friction Feeds** and **Gig-Back.** Back motion of Carriage 3 times as fast as any other in the market. **Friction Clutch Feed,** causing all the feed gearing to stand still while backing; **great saving in power and wear.** Catalogue and prices free. Also **Spring Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Shellers,** etc. *Mention this paper.*

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THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS'

That the diseases of domestic animals, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, and POULTRY, are cured by **Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics,** is as true as that people ride on railroads, send messages by telegraph, or sew with sewing machines. It is as irrational to bottle, ball and bleed animals in order to cure them, as it is to take passage in a sloop from New York to Albany. Used in the best stables and recommended by the U. S. Army Cavalry Officers.

500 PAGE BOOK on treatment and care of Domestic Animals, and stable chart mounted on rollers, sent free.

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Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Vet. Cure Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), . .60

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Sold by Druggists; or Sent Prepaid anywhere and in any quantity on Receipt of Price.
HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO.,
Corner William and John Sts., New York.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for **Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,** and Prostration, from over-work or other causes, $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.
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Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
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C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 19, 1899.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

7.32 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1.00 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p. m., New York 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.13 a. m., Baltimore, 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.04 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.32 a. m., week days, 10.23 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.35 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.33 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.15 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 7.55 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 00 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a m, Washington 7.55 a m, Baltimore, 8.55 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 55 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.25 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.05 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.05 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.55 p. m. Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm. (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.55 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.33 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Westward.			Week days. STATIONS.	Eastward.	
P M	A.M.			A M	P M
1 38		5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45		5 55	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53		6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57		6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05		6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16		7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23		7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 09
2 51		7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02		7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08		7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17		8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23		8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30		8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35		8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42		8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46		8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50		8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54		8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03		8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06		8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10		9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.30 a m, 7.18 a. m., 9.45 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.03 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.01 a m and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.03 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. E. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down.			Nov. 21, 1900.		Read Up.		
No. 1	No 3	No 5	Lv.	Ar.	No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p. m.	p.m.			p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 10	†2 40	6 30	BELLEFONTE		9 02	5 10	9 40
7 22	2 52	6 42	Nigh		8 49	4 57	9 27
7 28	2 58	6 48	Zion		8 43	4 51	9 21
7 33	3 03	6 53	Hecla Park		8 38	4 46	9 16
7 38	3 05	6 55	Dunkles		8 36	4 44	9 14
7 39	3 09	6 59	HUBLERSB'G		8 32	4 40	9 10
7 43	3 14	7 03	Snydertown		8 28	4 36	9 06
7 46	3 16	7 06	Nittany		8 25	4 33	9 03
7 48	3 18	7 09	Huston		8 22	4 30	9 00
7 51	3 21	7 12	LAMAR		8 19	4 27	8 57
7 53	3 23	7 15	Clintondale		8 16	4 24	8 54
7 57	3 27	7 19	Krider's S'ng.		8 12	4 19	8 49
8 02	3 32	7 24	Mackeyville		8 06	4 13	8 43
8 08	3 38	7 30	Cedar Springs		7 59	4 07	8 37
8 10	3 40	7 32	Salona		7 57	4 05	8 35
8 15	3 45	7 37	MILL HALL		†7 52	†4 00	†8 30
11 45	8 15		Jersey Shore		3 25		7 55
12 20	8 45		Arr. Wm'POT Lve		†2 50		†7 21
†12 34	†11 30		Lve Wm'POT Arr.		2 30		†6 55
8 20	7 09		PHILA		†8 30		†11 36
			Atlantic City				
			NEW YORK (Via Tamaqua)				
°10 40	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)		†4 30		†9 00
p. m.	a. m.		Arr.	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. 6 00 p. m. Sunday. 10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.35 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

PENN CAVE FOR SALE.

The well known Penn Cave, Pennsylvania's finest natural wonder, is offered at private sale. Parties desiring to make a good and safe investment, can find nothing better. The cave has always enjoyed a large run of visitors, and to a party willing to offer special inducements, the Cave can be made a far better paying thing than ever. For further information apply to LONG BROS., Penn Cave, Pa.
feb18m

A few more of our beautiful 8 piece Golden Oak Chamber Suits, $17.00
Or 18 10 piece Suit with Spring and Mattress for, - - -$23.00

Come and See Them.

John Smith & Bro.,
SPRING MILLS.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.
FOR TAXES OF 1898 AND 1899

Agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated tracts of land for non-payment of taxes, notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale or outcry the following tracts of unseated land in Centre county, Pennsylvania, for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, June 11th, 1900, at 1 o'clock, p m., and to continue if necessary, by adjournment from day to day until all are sold.

BENNER TOWNSHIP.

Acres.	Per.	Warrantee	Supposed Owner	Taxes
120		Hale, J M	W C Heinle	$5 18
50		Harris, J D	E J Pruner	1 34
50		Lingle, J J	J D Shugert	3 33
150		Perdue, John	W B Eckley	3 99
50		Smith, John Jr.	Chas Shuey	1 27
30		Unknown	Jno Snavely	81
50		Carson, Andrew	W C Heinle	1 34

BOGGS TOWNSHIP.

433	163	Butler, Marg't	Mary E Sanders	20 94
397	145	Carskadden, D	W G Morrison	18 60
433	163	Godfrey, Martha	W C Heinle	20 17
433	163	Lewis, David	W C Heinle	20 16
148		Lucas, J M and Packer, J P	J Chatman	12 57
46		Unknown	Mrs Melvina Watkins	2 15

BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.

¼ of 433	163	Bell, Alex	J Z Long	3 78
⅛ of 433	163	Beyer, John	C M Bower	6 98
⅛ of 433	163	Beyer, John	J Z Long	3 59
½ of 433	163	Bell, Alex	Robt Cooke	7 56
⅛ of 140	22	Cox, Paul	J H Hoot	3 39
⅛ of 140	22	Cox, Paul	C M Bower	3 39
433	163	Greaves, Alex	Beech Valley C & I Co	21 00
¼ of 433	163	Hall, Chas	J M Dale	13 96
⅛ of 433	163	Hall, Chas	E Graham	3 50
½ of 433	163	Hunter, Alex	C M Bower	6 98
½ of 433	163	Hunter, Alex	J Z Long	3 59
½ of 434	120	Hall, Chas	J Z Long	3 50
415		Levy, Nathaniel	Smith, Glover & Duncan	29 14
440		Long, J Z	J Z Long	9 70
146	75	Miller, Wm	G W Rombach	6 98
433	163	Morris, Joseph	Beech Valley C & I Co	21 00
70		Nicholson, Jno	Geo R Boak	3 49
433	163	Scott, Samuel	Orvis & Holt	10 19
415		Thomas, Jas	Smith, Glover & Duncan	29 14
¼ of 123		Wheeler, Henry	John Hoy	4 46
433	163	Wallace, J s J	David M Torrey	21 00
411		Wharton, Thos P.	Fidelity Ins T S & D Co	19 92
¼ of 433	163	Young, Samuel	C M Bower	7 56
½ of 433	163	Young, Samuel	J Z Long	3 90
½ of 433	163	Young, Benj	C M Bower	6 98

CURTIN TOWNSHIP.

439	138	Atwood, N L	David M Torrey	54 02
309	19	Atwood, N L	W C Heinle	19 00
415		Brooks, Jesse	David M Torrey	51 05
119		Carskadden, D	W C Heinle	14 64
200	129	Carskadden, D	"	24 60
71	131	Curtin, Robert	"	4 42
208		DeHaven, Peter	Beech Valley C & I Co.	25 55
311		Evans, Cadwallor	"	38 2
415		Elliott, Wm	"	51 05
418		Eddy, Esther	Smith, Glover & Duncan	51 05
294	31	Godfrey, Martha	W C Heinle	19 08
60		Hallowel, Ed	Smith, Glover & Duncan	7 38
208		Irvin, Jas	"	24 97
207½		Lowns, Caleb	Beech Valley C & I Co	25 56
207½		Longstreth, Isaac	"	25 56
400		Long, J Z	Walter Zimmerman	49 20
400		Long, J Z	David M Torrey	49 20
70		Mason, John S	Beech Valley C & I Co	8 61
200		Meyers, Philip	Smith, Glover & Duncan	24 60
100		Meyers, Simon	"	12 30
420	48	Meyers, Michael	"	51 66
420		Meyers, Valentine,	"	51 66
110		Myers, Roger	"	13 53
146	75	Miller, Jas	G W Rombach	17 96
158	93	Packer, Job W	W C Heinle	19 44
304	4	Packer, Job W	David M Torrey	37 41
50		Packer, J W & S C	W C Heinle	6 15
404	115	Tunis, Richard	Geo Furst	5 80
		Willis, Jonathan	J A Beaver Trust	7 88
		Wistar, Casper	Smith, Glover & Duncan	51 05
		Willis, Jon[S end]	Samuel Jeans	19 68

FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.

418		Levy, Aaron	A M Brown	10 30
3		Morgan, Jas Jr.	Unknown	25
404	115	Moore, Jas	A M Brown	10 30
150		McWilliams, WB Est	W B M'Williams Est	18 03
130		Turner, Hannah	A M Brown	7 73
130		Turner, Daniel	A M Brown	7 10
		Unknown	Saml McWilliams	1 85
		Unknown	Emma Butcher	42

GREGG TOWNSHIP.

		Askin, Robert	Spangler & Reifsnyder	2 28
		Duncan, Daniel	Edward Allison	2 28
		Gregg, Smith	Edward Allison	1 37
		Hubby, Bernard	Mary Frank	4 55
	31	Hepburn Wm	"	2 79
		Mosby, Jacob	Spangler & Reifsnyder	2 07
		Mercer, John	"	2 28
		Reese, Daniel	"	2 28
		Unknown	Andrew Ocker	1 17

HAINES TOWNSHIP.

139		Brown, R F	H C Hyatt	10 14
		Brown, John	"	7 60
		Cawley, H B	Daniel Engle	1 37
		Harrison, Wm	John Sheats	2 87
		Lowery, ———	W C Heinle	2 16
		Motz, Jno	Daniel Engle	82
70		Stover & Wolf	J E Stover	2 69
		Unknown	W C Heinle	2 60
		Unknown	"	1 54
		Unknown	"	3 07
		Unknown	"	2 60

HALF MOON TOWNSHIP

		Beck, Daniel	W C Heinle	1 41
		Curtin, R & Son	Jno I Thompson	3 10
		Sharer, Isaac	W C Heinle	1 60
		Thompson, John	John I Thompson	11 37
11		Unknown	Ada Hutchinson	3 35

HARRIS TOWNSHIP.

		Fisher, J C	M G Brown	2 30
		Fox, Geo	Spangler & Smith	3 13
		Fisher, S W	M G Brown	2 35
		Harrison, Wm	Mary M Frank	9 40
		Irvin, John	W C Heinle	1 19
		Parker, Richard	"	2 40
92		Wharton Kearny,	Wm Colyer	9 58

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

63		Brady, Jno	W C Heinle	4 20
63		"	"	4 20
63		"	"	4 20
		Bonham, Sarah	David M Torrey	16 86
		"	"	16 05
		"	W C Heinle	11 61
107		Brown, Samuel	Mary M Frank	5 77
		Godfrey, Martha	W C Heinle	22 22
		Graysburg, Jos	"	1 35
92		Harris, Jas D	M F Blanchard & J L Bright	13 38
		Lingle, J J	Sarah A Totten	4 91
52		Sterrett, Jas	Montgomery Bros Est & J Z Long	4 03
		Whites Nestlerode	W C Heinle	2 68

HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

		Kohn ——	S T & M D Gray	1 57
		Williams ——	W C Heinle	8 11

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

		Bruce, Chas	L H DeLong	1 05
		Gorrell, Wm	W C Heinle	4 2
		Hays, Robt & Jas	D & J Bechdel	8 72
		Hess, Geo D	Beech Valley C & I Co	9 20
		Irvin, Robert	W C Heinle	16 19
		Jackson Jno	"	7 01
		Lytle Peter	P B Crider	7 88
		Mahaffey, Wm	L J DeLong	1 74
		Smith Robt	W C Heinle	4 20
		Quigley, Jas A	Beech Valley C & I Co	9 20
		Jackson, Jeremiah	Harry Keller	9 73
		Krouse, Daniel	W C Heinle	10 50
		Nestlerode, Christ	Geo Hendrick	1 68
		Roberts, Joseph	L J DeLong	5 25

MARION TOWNSHIP.

		Allison, Wm	Franklin Weight	90
		Harris, A D	Mary M Frank	4 08
		McCalmont, ——	W C Heinle	1 61
18		Shugert, J D	"	1 05
		Unknown	Jacob Deitz	98
		Unknown	Isaac Frain	3 80

MILES TOWNSHIP.

32	75 of 300	Boyd Thomas	Sarah J Rhine	2 48
		Black, James	H and J R Gast	19 50
		Barton, Wm	J H Reifsnyder	1 49
		Boyd, Wm	Wm Bletz	67
		"	"	7
		Cowden, Jno	H Gast	25 35
		Cooper, Wm	H W Orwig	4 91
		Dewart, Wm	H Gast	31 20
		Dorsey, Jno	Mary S Zeigler	2 40
		Deering, Christ	N H Gruber	11 70
60		Derr, S & J	Stahl W C Heinle	5 85
		Benson, Peter	W R Goodman	95
42		Gratz, S	N H Gruber	13 65
		Hepburn, Jas	H and J R Gast	27 30
		Haines, Josiah	Nathan Haugh	1 17
		Housel, Peter	Daniel Miller	67
		Hepburn, Jas	Frank Haugh	50
		Lake, Richard	W R Goodman	11 40
		Parker, Wm	Mary S Zeigler	5 85
		"	Philip Walker	48
		Reese, Jno	H and J R Gast	29 25
		Seigfried, Jacob	W Zimmerman	5 70
		Swineford, Peter	N Haugh and wife	1 95
		Seigfried, Jacob	Laurelton Lumber Co	4 10
		Toner, Thos	W C Heinle	1 49
		Unknown	Harry Keller	1 95
		Unknown	"	84
		Wharton, Moore	Mary S Zeigler	5 85

PATTON TOWNSHIP.

		Burton, Robt	Mrs Sarah I Christ	7 80
20		Diehl, Adam	"	5 20
150		Diehl, N Jr.	"	29 09

PENN TOWNSHIP.

100		Cook, Wm.	W C Heinle	2 20
60		Montgomery, Wm	J F Torbett	6 60
276		Montgomery, D	"	6 07
⅓ of 170		Swineford, Peter	Geo Robertson	56

POTTER TOWNSHIP.

288		Bond, Mary	Jas Gordon Est	2 29
400		Brady, Wm P	Mary M Frank	10 69
400		Cowgell, Daniel	W C Heinle	10 60
196		Fulmer, H B	D R Kulp Est	2 65
60	170	Felmalee, Moses	D Kulp	53
400		Forbes, James	W C Heinle	10 60
200		Garrigus, Wm	Jas Gordon Est	1 59
200		Gordon, Ed	"	1 59
70		Peck, Jos	Spangler & Reifsnyder	1 06
34	83	Rapp, Jacob	Samuel Bruss	42
100		Sawyer, Wm	J H Reifsnyder	1 34
400		Smith, Daniel	N H Gruber	8 08
18		Unknown	S M Leitzell	45
50		Unknown	T F Adams	41

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

40	10	Atherton, R	J P Ellis	12 40
164	10	Allison, Jas	W G Morrison, C Vail	20 17
390	110	Arthur, Ann	W C Heinle	23 98
52		Bannon, Jos	Chaney & Thompson	3 20
393	153	Chestnut, Saml	Eve Sharer	12 18
200		Copenhaver, Jno	C T Fryberger	12 30
400		"	D M Torrey	24 60
216	156	Grant, Thomas	W H Blair, Atty	26 58
433		Gundaker, Jno	J P Ellis	40 27
216	156	Hamilton, Thos	W H Blair, Atty	26 58
433		"	W H Blair	3 88
¼ of 433	153	Irvin, Robert	Ed M Leifer est	332 16
433	153	Jordon, Owen	Eve Sharer	13 42
396		Jordon, Benj	"	12 28
433	153	Lee, John	G L Jordon	26 63
50		Long, A B	W C Heinle	3 07
¼		Langdon, S	W D Vail	62
418	153	Lawrence, Casper	Eve Sharer	12 95
100		McCord J R & A	Campbel Owners	3 07
¼ of 433	163	Morgan, B E	Ed M Leifer est	33 27
433	153	Musser, Jno	"	33 27
433	153	McCommand, Jno	D M Torrey	33 27
¼ of 433	153	Peters, Rich	Ed M Leifer est	33 27
117		Phillips, H	J P Ellis	18 14
117	84	"	W C Heinle	15 75
¼ of 430	9	Ramsey, Jas	Mrs J B Long, J Miles	26 63
433	153	Spear, Jno	G L Jordon	26 63
433		Slough, Jacob	Eve Sharer	13 42
408	153	Showers, Sam	James Clark	12 49
434	153	Smith, Mary	C M Bower	26 63
433		Slough, Geo	J P Ellis	40 27
433	153	"	Calvin Shearer	13 42
433	153	Toner, Jas	W C Heinle	9 47
6		Unknown	S R Pringle, Eve Sharer	18
6		Unknown	"	79
250		White & Parsons	W C Heinle	15 58
50		Witmer, Henry	I V Gray	9 23
433	153	Welch, Jos	J M Dale	51 97
75		Wilson, Wm	J Steiner	46 13

SPRING TOWNSHIP.

15		Kartz, Jno L	W C Heinle	83
186	115	Purdue, Jno Est	Jas Gordon Est	6 41
300		Robinson, Cath	"	10 35
300		Robinson, Rebeca	"	5 19
150		Robinson, Richd	"	2 40

92	102	Thornburg, Thos.	Wm B Eckley	3	17	433
100		Unknown	J Gordon Est	1	71	434
75		Unknown	W C Heinle	2	40	347
						433
		SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP.				433
412		Carskadden, D	W C Heinle	23	29	433
434		Dalton, Hugh	Beech Valley C & I Co	30	64	415
434		Dalton, Geo	" "	49	05	
434		Dobson, Jas	" "	30	64	
434		Dobson, Samuel	" "	30	64	250
433		Eddy, Geo	" "	30	57	76
4-5 of 433	163	Fisher, S W	Jas Beaver Trust	44	07	30
4-5 of 433	163	Fisher, Jas C	" "	44	07	100
250		Hall, Peter	Pat Ward Est	14	13	35
383		Hale, Jas T	Beech Valley C & I Co	26	99	443
50		"	" "	3	51	200
¼ of 400		Holt, Edgar	J H Holt	3	63	200
¼ of 400		"	J Z Long	2	90	300
¼ of 400		"	C M Bower	7	05	40
50		Hardishell, B	Pat Ward Est	2	82	40
433	153	Linn, Saml	Beech Valley C & I Co	24	47	48
433		Morgan, Benj	" "	30	57	211
433		McMannus, Jas	" "	24	47	100
433	153	Milliken, M F	" "	30	57	25
409		Mitchell, N J	" "	30	57	433
450		McLanahan Sara	W C Heinle	6	53	424
433	153	Cunningham, D H		12	58	424
368	71	Nesbit, Jno M		12	55	148
433	153	Parker, Wm	Beech Valley C & I Co	30	57	50
423	153	Tallman B H	" "	30	57	101
162		Tompkins, Jas	Hugh Ward	20	54	216
150		Tompkins, Saml	Pat Ward Est	8	48	25
163		Valentine, A S	Beech Valley C & I Co	24	51	136
153		Waln, Rebecca	" "	54	92	40
42		Waln, Phoebe	James A Beaver Trus	44	07	96
158		Wharton, Moore	Beech Valley C & I Co	54	92	64
153		Wharton, Eliz	" "	54	92	128
153		Wharton, K	W C Heinle	21	51	100
		Waln, Richard	" "	24	45	119
						100
		TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.				14
		Alberts, G W	Pittsburg Safe Dep Co	15	50	92
		Anshultz, Geo	W C Heinle	4	41	433
		Beckwith, Clem	SR Pringle, Eve Sharer	1	68	100
		Berryhill, And	Pittsburg Safe Dep Co	6	20	100
		Beckwith, Clem	SR Pringle, Eve Sharer	2	03	
		Crane, Jane A Margt	Pittsburg Safe Dep Co	24	47	
		Campoell, Robt	" "	12	40	100
		Carr, James	W C Heinle	12	40	150
		Drake, Jos	Pittsburg Safe Dep Co	18	60	40
		Downing, Sam	" "	2	48	250
		Fox, James	" "	2	48	159
		"	W C Heinle	2	76	100
		Hammond, Nich	Pittsburg Safe Dep Co	13	04	47
		Hoover, Jno	" "	6	20	1000
		"	Saml McCammont	2	87	383
163		McCommon, T	G L Gordon	24	98	433
		McEwen, Henry	W C Heinle	24	38	
		McEwen, Polly	" "	24	38	
		Merryman, Eliza	Pittsburg Safe Dep Co	9	18	
		Mong, Geo	" "	3	10	143
		McEwen, Thos	W C Heinle	5	80	115
156		McEwen, Polly	" "	12	48	179
		Rite, Geo	Pittsburg Safe Dep Co	1	55	211
29		Ridgway, Budd & Co	Ridgway & Budd	12	04	22
"		"	E Frantz	6	90	219
142		Sherrick, Jno	Sam'l McCammont	11	05	215
"		"	Pittsburg Safe Dep Co	3	96	161
		Thomas, Jno W	W C Heinle	7	35	200
		"	" "	5	75	182
		"	" "	6	83	50
		"	" "	5	75	56
		Unknown				100
		Williams, Joshua	Pittsburg Safe Dep Co		86	200
		Wallace, Thos	W C Heinle	15	88	88
133		Williams, Joshua	" "	24	98	175
		Bell, J C	" "	5	75	242
		Beck, Jacob	E J Pruner	3	10	192
						12
		UNION TOWNSHIP.				
		Blake, Jane	W C Heinle	4	55	
		Brown, Wm	F W Crider	7	29	250
		Davis, Boyer	Richard Downing	5	82	300
		Deal, Ann	W C Heinle	12	14	260
140		Mann, Harvey	F P Blair	7	76	345
		Phippe, S	W C Heinle	4	85	330
		Unknown	Thos Harrison	4	56	174
		Unknown	P B Crider & Son	24	25	86
		Unknown	F W Crider	18	57	79
163		Wister, Wm	F P Blair	21	03	6
						88
		WALKER TOWNSHIP.				5
11		Ackert Wm	W C Heinle	3	98	½
113		Daugherty, Margt	Cyrus Gordon	3	17	½
1 0		Daugherty, Eliz	"	4	94	100
98		Gilbert, Wm	W C Heinle	5	82	100
47		Hahn, Ebenezer	"			62
39		James, Margt	Cyrus Gordon	6	04	
155		James, Edward	"	5	9[illegible]	
		Knox, John	James Gordon	8	80	
		Osman, Capt	W C Heinle	5	50	
		Purdon, Richard	Jas Gordon Est	5	02	
		Piles, Benj	Mary S Zeigler	1	39	
		"	J S McCormick		71	
		Purdon, Jno	Cyrus Gordon	2	78	
		Parker, Richard	W C Heinle	5	50	
54		Robinson, R	E W Hale Est	2	50	
		"	James Gordon	4	82	
88		Sutler, Jas	Wm Love	8	94	
		Warden, Jere	B F Shaffer	2	82	
		Wilson, Robt	Zimmerman & Robison	1	38	
		WORTH TOWNSHIP.				
		Gray, Jos	W C Heinle	13	89	
		Hawthorne, Thos	John I Thompson	9	99	
		Lawman, Geo	"	28	86	
		Kuhn, John	"	57	45	
		Mayland, Jasper	"	10	99	
		Miles, Samuel	"	28	96	
		Ross, Jno	"	14	33	
		Swanswick, Jno	"	8	75	
		Singer, Jno	"	1	23	
		Shippen, Wm Jr	"	9	77	
		Unknown	S R Pringle	1	11	
		Unknown	"		45	
		Unknown	"		45	
		Unknown	W Laird	6	95	
		Unknown	W C Heinle	1	59	

ALSO

All of the following tracts or lots of land returned by the tax collectors of the following districts, respectively, for the years of 1896 and 1897, to the Commissioners of Centre County, for non-payment of taxes, according to the provisions of the several Acts of Assembly relative to the sale of seated lands for taxes.

SEATED LANDS

HOWARD BORO

Description.	*Owners.*	*Taxes.*
2 properties,	Samuel Brickley	$58 69
¼ acre,	Catharine G adeu	2 92
¾ acre,	Solomon Candy	24 98

MILESBURG BORO

House & lot,	D P Shope	31 96
House & lot,	Jas Green Est	8 41
Axe factory,	"	6 73
19 acres,	"	32 04
3 lots,	"	8 41
Lot,	Harrison Levy	6 33
2 lots,	Mrs Mary McCollum	2 26

MILLHEIM BORO.

Lot,	Millheim B & L Asso	4 11
Lot,	H W Bolinger	3 55
Lot,	Nicholas Barnhart	2 81
Lot,	Elizabeth Klinefelter	84 60 acres,
Lot,	Michael Gephart Est	10 72
Lot,	Wm Shultz	6 39
Lot,	Uriah Reifsnyder	8 02

PHILIPSBURG BORO.

House & lot,	Geo Blowers	10 25
Brk blk alot,	A J Dress	16 25
House & lot,	Thos Pilkerton	15 38
4 acres,	Clearfield Traction Co	13 65
House & lot,	T L Reeder	23 87

SOUTH PHILIPSBURG BORO.

Lot,	Mrs Levi Benhoof	2 71
Lot,	Mrs Mary Hayes	3 76
H & L	Peter Moyer	10 62
Lot,	Mrs Frances Waple	2 71
H & L	Silas Rees	18 84
2 lots,	"	6 01
2 lots,	Wm Freeberger	7 61
2 H and L,	Wm Bates, Sr	15 10
H and L,	"	21 24
Lot,	"	1 65
Lot,	Wm Collins	1 34
Lot,	Saml Edminston	1 34
H and L,	A B Weaver	10 08
3 lots,	Rosie Pierce	6 65
Lot,	Jemima Bush	7 71

BENNER TOWNSHIP.

8 acres,	Jos Beezer Est	4 65
Lot,	Buck & Brockerhoff	4 43
60 acres,	Kerlin Est	13 27
215 acres,	James Fanning	26 58

BOGGS TOWNSHIP.

79 acres,	Benj Walker	17 32
Mill,	Ella Wagner	119 16
Lot,	Mary Campbell	7 21
15 acres,	Catharine Deeters	2 46
23 acres,	Mary E Baney	3 73
⅛ acre,	Hannah E Baney	1 12
1 acre,	Wm Butler	64
H and L,	Anna Campbell	6 37
100 acres,	Jos Green Est	16 99
2 acres,	Ed Quick and sister	3 19
2 acres,	Summers Est	43
65 acres,	Wm Spicer	6 37

BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.

Lot,	Woods Huff	1 15

COLLEGE TOWNSHIP.

H and L,	John E Murray	4 21
H and L,	"	6 16
10 acres,	Wm L Sellers	1 57
Mill prop.	John A Rupp	33 60

FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.

148 acres,	Saml McWilliams	3 70

GREGG TOWNSHIP.

283 acres,	Alfred Lingle	1 94
106 acres,	Henry Zeigler	2 11
110 acres,	"	2 11
60 acres,	"	54

HAINES TOWNSHIP.

580 acres,	Philip Billmeyer Est	4 52
400 acres,	Jerre Aumiller & Co	1 57

HARRIS TOWNSHIP.

Lot,	Emanuel Ishler	2 03
Lot,	Christian Stephens	5 31

HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

29 acres,	Fred Williams	7 92
126 acres,	E C Henderson	11 17
100 acres,	Robert Merritt	6 17
178 acres,	J B Mattern Est	3 48
100 acres,	Joseph Meyers	4 76

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

20 acres,	Sarah Daughenbaugh	9 47
½ acre,	J H Bathurst	4 24
¾ acre,	W H Boney	4 23
140 acres,	T J Moore	21 17

MILES TOWNSHIP.

42 acres,	T E Royer, J C Smull	12 93

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

Lot,	Beaver Lumber Co	2 12
4 acres,	D E Dunlap	2 44
3 lots,	Mrs Jacob Shunkwiler	5 80
H and L	Paul Musser	10 34
¾ lot,	Piles Est	2 59
Lot,	Geo Pikak	52
½ acre,	Timothy Harding	4 04
Lot,	Mrs L Nashwinter	9 66
Lot,	Wm Beaty	76 160 acres,
Lot,	James Beatty	3 52 15 acres,
Lot,	Jennie Faust	32
9 acres,	Daniel Hunter	5 95
Lot,	King Powder Co	5 18
1 acre,	Henry Leister	37
2 acres,	W F Noble	3 11
306 acres,	Isaac Crawford	7 73
Lot,	C H Shunkwiler	3 63
10 acres,	James Duncan	2 97
H and L,	D D Davis	4 26
Lot,	Abraham Frank	5 75
6 acres,	Mrs Ellen Nelson	2 58
1 acre,	E J Rickard	5 13

SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP.

50 acres,	Wm Resides Est	1 01
2 Lots,	Harry Williams	1 01
1 acre,	Wm Moore	95

SPRING TOWNSHIP.

½ acre,	S M Buck	1 68
¼ acre,	"	1 05
2 acres,	Buck & Brockerhoff	1 68
2½ acre,	And Brockerhoff	2 09
50 acres,	Constans Curtin Est	1 40
50 acres,	"	1 40
½ acre,	S M Hall	2 11
½ acre,	J G Love	1 75

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP

160 acres,	Geo Woods	12 27
140 acres,	Wm Thomas	35 02
160 acres,	J A Hunter	6 72
15 acres	Wesley Lego	2 35

UNION TOWNSHIP.

5 acres,	E H Carr Est	3 02
50 acres,	Irvin Bennett	2 02
110 acres,	W T Shirk	14 11
150 acres,	Irvin Swisher	4 03
50 acres,	Andrew Spicer	2 02

WALKER TOWNSHIP.

Lot,	Mrs Rebecca Kettley	1 25
Lot,	David Keatly heirs	67
16 acres,	Misses E & J Lillie Apt	1 24

WORTH TOWNSHIP.

20 acres,	McLarney Est	5 56

NOTE

In accordance with the Act of June 6 1837, interest will be added to the amount of all taxes assessed against unseated lands above advertised.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All persons corresponding with the Treasurer in reference to land advertised for sale in the above list should remit sufficient to pay postage, stationery and advertising.

The advertising is $1.00 on each tract.

W. T. SPEER,
County Treasurer.

YES

BETTER

ABOVE ALL

We think we can supply your clothing wants better than ever;

Yes, much better than anyother store in Centre County.
We think our prices are lower;
We think our goods are better made;
We think our clothing fits better, and,

We think we save you money. We ask you to give us a call and see for yourself whether we think right or not. You need not buy—only look. It will surely place you in a better position to make comparisons, and judge for yourself. If we can save you money, you want it do you not? Then try us. A very few minutes spent in our store will convince you one wny or the other. We will only be too glad to show you through whether you buy or not.

M. FAUBLE & SON,

The Largest Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods Establishment in Central Penna.

Brockerhoff House Block. BELLEFONTE.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——W. A. Krise is in Johnstown, Pa., on a short visit.

——Mrs. Ervin Gettig, of Pleasant Gap, is home on a short visit.

——Miss Grace Alexander was home over Sunday from State College.

——Mrs. Ed. Nerhood spent several days this week with friends at Spring Mills.

——Alfred Hosterman, of Centre Hill, was a pleasant caller a few days ago.

——Mr. and Mrs. Jeff. Brown, of Milroy, are visiting her parents in Centre Hall.

——Mrs. W. H. Noll, and daughter, of Lancaster, Pa., are guests of Mrs. M. L. Emerick.

——Ellis Shaffer, Madisonburg's stalwart Democrat, was a visitor in town yesterday.

——Constable Wm. Runkle went to Bellefonte on Monday to make his regular returns to court.

——Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hazel, of Madisonburg, were pleasant visitors in Centre Hall on Saturday last.

——James E. Shires, of Johnstown, was an arrival on Tuesday on a couple days' business trip in this section.

——Isaac Smith, employed in Cook's department store at Altoona, came home last week for a short stay with his family.

——Mrs. H. W. Smith and little son Russel, returned to their home at Bellefonte on Monday, after a visit of several weeks with her husband's family.

——Mr. Jonas Bible of near Centre Hill, one of the representative and substantial farmers of Potter township, was a pleasant caller on Monday while in town.

——Daniel Garman, the veteran retired hotel keeper, and C. M. Garman, mine host of the Garman House, Bellefonte, were taking in the horse sale yesterday afternoon.

——Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Huyett and daughter Lela, and Mrs. James Alexander, went to Bellefonte on Tuesday, where they were entertained by the family of Sheriff Brungart.

——Arney Lee, son of John T. Lee, of this place, has secured a position with the Westinghouse people at Pittsburg, and has been located there for some weeks past. He had been employed in a store in Altoona.

——Ex-County Commissioner John Wolf and L. B. Frank, two of Miles township's prominent citizens took in the horse sale yesterday. Mr. Wolf bought one of the horses paying $160 for it. He is a lover of fine horse flesh and knows it when he sees it.

——Attorney Clem Dale was in town the other day attending to legal business and did not forget to pay his respects to the Reporter.

——A. B. Lee and David Bohn, two representative young men from Tussyville, gave the Reporter a pleasant call, report general health good over there and that Daniel Jordan is agent-in-chief for a dealer in old rubber, brass, and sich, and making business hum.

——Frank M. Crawford, late of the mercantile firm of Wolf & Crawford, has secured a position in the hardware store of Potter & Hoy, at Bellefonte. Frank will likely be put on the road selling goods for the firm. He will remove there with his family as soon as he can complete arrangements.

——The REPORTER office was favored with a call a few days ago by Hiram Durst, of Spring Mills, accompanied by his two daughters, Mrs. Estey Musser, of Clearfield, Pa., who is home on a visit to her parents, and Miss Annie E. Hiram has been devoting his time to stock dealing since he quit farming, and expects to go to the west this fall for a lot of fine, blooded cattle, which he always kept when he was farming.

Foster's Weather Forecast.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 28 to May 2, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 8, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 4, great central valleys 5 to 7, eastern states 8.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about May 3, great central valleys 6, eastern states 7. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 6, great central valleys 8, eastern states 10.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. May 7 will average above normal in the great central valleys, above in eastern states, and below on Pacific slope. Rainfall for same period will be deficient.

About the date of this bulletin temperature will be going from high to lower degrees and this fall will be closely followed by the warmest part of April.

Two Fingers and Thumb Cut Off.

Wm. Garis, Bellefonte's ex-policeman, had two fingers and thumb on his left hand cut off by coming in contact with a circular saw on Saturday morning, at the new match factory. He was cutting up billets of wood and the mitten on the left hand caught in the saw, drawing in his hand.

—The best flour in the world is the Pillsbury flour. It is kept always on hand by John S. Auman, at his mill, Centre Hall. There is none better than this brand. Give it a trial.

SPRING MILLS.

The Spring and Summer Schools Opened With a Large Attendance.

Jacob Hazlet is making extensive improvements to the residence he recently purchased from the Van Valzah estate.

The fishermen down this way are rather quiet about their trout "catches." What's the matter? Of course one hears quite frequently how the "big ones get off," but precious few are mentioned as having been secured.

D. H. Ruhl, our popular landlord, reports business at his hotel as being excellent. Quite frequently he is rather puzzled as regards accommodating all his guests. The fact is, his building is inadequate for his increasing business.

On Saturday last, Ralph, a young son of Harry Miller of this place, in climbing over a fence fell and broke his arm at the elbaw joint. The fracture is of a very serious character, as there is a possibility of his arm becoming permanently rigid.

Candidates are beginning to show themselves. J. W. Kepler, Democratic candidate for the nomination for Assembly, was here last week looking after his fence rails. Mr. Kepler has quite a large number of friends in this Gibraltar of Democracy, and they are not idle.

The spring and summer schools commenced in our Academy building last week. Prof. D. M. Wolf commenced his special session of school for the higher branches of learning with fifty-seven students, and has at present sixty-four. Miss Sankey had thirty-two and now has thirty-five of the "little people" to command her attention.

O. T. Corman produce dealer, has fitted up his store room and office with quite a number of modern improvements. On the front of the building he has placed three very imposing signs, and the store room he has stocked with a large line of groceries, fruits, etc. This department is very complete, and consists of some very fine and choice groceries not usually handled in country stores. Mr. Corman is quite a popular and active young man, and will evidently do considerable business.

Amie, the bright and blithsome daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Ruhl gave a very pretty evening party to her little friends on Tuesday evening last, it being the anniversary of her eighth birthday. The rooms were thronged, and of course quiet was out of the question. An elegant refreshment table was furnished, and lavishly supplied with everything that was toothsome to tickle the palates of the little folks, and rest assured they did not fail to do themselves and the "goodies" ample justice. At an early hour all returned to their homes, having been most delightfully entertained at Amie's birthday party. Amie was the recipient of quite a large number of very handsome presents, mementoes, etc.

COBURN.

A Letter of Interest as Gathered by Our Correspondent.

Samuel Ard made a business trip to Bellefonte on Monday.

F. P. Barker, of Ingleby, attended court a few days this week.

L. L. Weaver, of Woodward, is a frequent visitor to this place. Some attraction somewhere.

Harter Bros. will erect a new dwelling house in the eastern portion of town during the coming summer.

T. B. Everett has now full possession of the store formerly owned by W. C. Krader, and is getting everything in good shape for the spring trade.

James A. Kooney and family and the family of J. E. Kooney, returned from Harrisburg last week, and again became residents of this place. J. E. Kooney will remain in the capital city and work at the carpenter trade.

Rev. Gearhart of the Lutheran church, had Communion services at this place on Sunday forenoon, which was well attended. As an evidence of Rev. Gearhart's popularity, twenty members were added to the church, thirteen by confirmation and seven by letter of dismissal from other charges. Rev. Brown of the Reformed church, had Communion services in the Reformed church in the afternoon, when three new additions were made, one by letter and two by confirmation.

BOALSBURG.

A Number of Students Passed Successful Examinations.

John Wieland is having his house roofed this week.

Many of our farmers have not yet sowed their oats.

Wm. Hess, our hustling paper hanger, is busy every day.

William Stuart has secured a good position in Pittsburg, where he went recently.

The spring term of school opened last Monday a week and there are enrolled between 30 and 35 students.

The following persons were promoted by the school board, upon the recommendation of the Principal, from the primary to the intermediate school: Margaret Stemm and Laird Osman.

The following were promoted from the various schools through the township to the High school: Sadie Felding, Ella Ross, Daisy Brooks, W. I. Ross, Edwin Carper, Rome Gingerich, Cora Colyer, Sadie Myers, Esther Segner, Edith Cole, Katie Weber, W. A. Frye, George Mothersbaugh, and Thomas Hunter.

Ten Uses for Lemons.

Lemon juice removes stains from the hands.

A dash of lemon in plain water is an excellent tooth-wash. It not only removes tartar, but sweetens the breath.

Two or three slices of lemon in a cup of strong tea will cure a nervous headache.

Lemon juice (outward application) will allay the irritation caused by the bites of gnats or flies.

A teaspoonful of the juice in a small cup of black coffee will certainly relieve a bilious headache.

Dried lemon and orange peel make good fire kindling.

The juice of a lemon, taken in hot water on wakening in the morning, is an excellent liver corrective, and for stout women is better than any anti-fat medicine ever invented.

Glycerine and lemon juice, half and half, on a bit of absorbent cotton, is the best thing in the world wherewith to moisten the lips and tongue of a fever parched patient.

The finest of manicure acids is made by putting a teaspoonful of lemon juice in a cupful of warm water. This removes most stains from the fingers and nails, and loosens the cuticle more satisfactorily than can be done by the use of a sharp instrument.

Lemon juice and salt will remove rust stains from linen without injury to the fabric. Wet the stains with the mixture and put the article in the sun. Two or three applications may be necessary, if the stain is of long standing, but the remedy never fails.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
Government Service.

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Apr. 19	68	48	clear.
" 20	68	42	part cloud.
" 21	69	49	cloudy.
" 22	66	50	cloudy.
" 23	70	48	cloudy.
" 24	71	48	clear.
" 25	70	37	clear.

Rain: On 22, afternoon and night, .21 inch.

Remarkable Cure of Rheumatism.

KENNA, Jackson Co., W. Va.

About three years ago my wife had an attack of rheumatism which confined her to her bed for over a month and rendered her unable to walk a step without assistance, her limbs being swollen to double their normal size. Mr. S. Maddox insisted on my using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I purchased a fifty-cent bottle and used it according to the directions and the next morning she walked to breakfast without assistance in any manner, and she has not had a similar attack since. —A. B. PARSONS. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

Wants New Short Creed.

The presbytery of Erie, one of the largest presbyteries in Pennsylvania, in session at Franklin on Wednesday, unanimously overtured the Presbyterian General assembly to draw up for general use a declaratory statement of faith or a new short creed.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	65
Rye	40
Corn	40
New Oats	25
Barley	35
Buckwheat	30

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	11
Lard	6
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	40
Sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.
Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	65
Corn	37
Oats	25
Rye	40
Barley	35

LINDEN HALL MARKET.
Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

Wheat, red	70
Wheat, white	68
Corn ears	40
Shelled Corn	35
Rye	56
Oats	28
Barley	30
New Potatoes	50
Eggs	12
Butter	20
Lard	6
Ham	12
Shoulder	8
Bacon	5
Roller flour	95

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, April 25.

Wheat, No. 2 Penn'a red, 71a72.

Corn, No. 2, 46.

Butter, fancy creamery, 18, do prints do 20.

Fresh eggs, 12.

Lewistown markets:

Wheat 65; barley 35; rye 45; oats 25. corn 40; cloverseed 3.50.

Butter 20; eggs 10.

Hams 10, shoulder 7, sides 6, lard 8.

Potatoes 50, apples 75, onions 50.

The Important Question

Is often asked, why the trade takes so much pleasure in selling the H. H. H. Medicine. The answer is very simple indeed. It is because the celebrated H. H. H. is an honest article, doing its work honestly and giving thorough satisfaction to the buyer. It is compounded on scientific principles from the best and purest drugs that can be obtained. Its reputation has therefore been honestly earned by its intrinsic merits. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Stiffness and Lameness in either man or horse are successfully cured by this most excellent external remedy. No poisonous drugs are introduced into the stomach, while the pains and aches are being banished by rubbing the affected parts with the H. H. H. Medicine. None is genuine unless it bears the signature and portrait of the well-known discoverer, D. Dodge Tomlinson, 400 North Third Street, Philadelphia, on the wrapper. Beware of those dealers, who try to persuade you to accept substitutes for this invaluable medicine. For sale by J. D. Murray.

BAD FAITH.

SULTAN MAY CAUSE TROUBLE WITH UNITED STATES.

RELATIONS ARE STRAINED.

Diplomatic Intercourse Between the Two Countries in Danger of Rupture—Turkey Has Failed to Keep Her Promise to Pay Indemnity for Destroyed American Property During Time of Massacre.

Washington, (Special.)—There is no longer any question that the diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey are in a critical state, growing out of the Sultan's bad faith. He promised to pay the indemnity claims of the American missionaries for the destruction of eight buildings of the Euphrates College at Harpoot, and several buildings belonging to the American missionaries are Marash during the Armenian massacres of 1895. Mr. Straus, the United States minister to Turkey, is at present here on leave of absence. As has already been announced, he presented his resignation, but the President, regarding the services of Mr. Straus as indispensable, indefinitely extended his leave, subject to the call of the Secretary of State, whenever circumstances may necessitate his return.

Diplomacy appears to have exhausted itself at Constantinople, the Sultan having promised to pay the indemnity claims, amounting to some $90,000, which promise was again renewed prior to Mr. Straus' departure, and, although sixteen months have elapsed since the promise was first made, that promise still remains unfulfilled. What action the government will now take to enforce the Sultan's promise is not definitely known, but as the situation is critical, it may result in Secretary Hay sending the Turkish minister at Washington his passport. The question involved between the two countries is no longer one resting upon disputed points of international law, but upon the Sultan's broken faith. This is not his only promise, he having stated to our minister that he would give his permit for the reconstruction of the American College and school buildings, yet, up to the present, the official permit, upon one excuse and another, has been withheld.

BLOWN TO PIECES.

Fate of a Boy in Frederick County—Stick of Dynamite Explodes.

Frederick, Md., (Special.)—An 11-year-old son of Edward Fogle was almost instantly killed by an alleged spontaneous explosion of dynamine on the farm of David P. Zimmerman. Mr. Fogle, with several other men, were quarrying rock on the farm, and his son was seen near some dynamite on the bank, but whether the child had any matches is not known. The men were startled by an explosion, and, looking up, saw fragments of the child flying in various directions through the air. One of his legs, an arm and one side of his face was torn off. The son of Mr. Zimmerman, who was standing some distance away, had his fingers torn off by an old tree trunk that was hurled by the explosion.

THEIR HOPE IN AMERICA.

Boers Said to Rely Strongly Upon This Country.

London, (By Cable.)—The Lorenzo Marquez correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"The tone of the Standard and Diggers News shows that the Transvaal Government is relying strongly upon American intervention. Great results are expected from the campaign of Webster Davis and from the Presidential contest.

"While the semi-blockade of Delagoa Bay has not done the slightest harm to the Transvaal it has enriched foreign firms at the expense of ruined Britishers."

AN APOLOGY TO SPAIN.

Government Expresses Regret Over Chicago's Bad Break.

Madrid, (By Cable).—The United States Minister, Bellamy Storer, visited Premier Silvela and apologized for the action of the Mayor of Chicago—Carter H. Harrison—in sending an invitation to the Duke of Arcos, the Spanish Minister at Washington, to attend the Dewey Day celebration there. Mr. Storer said the United States Government regretted the incident, which, he explained, was the result of an error committed by a municipal clerk, and promised it should not be repeated.

Struck by a Tornado.

Lexington, Mo., (Special.)—Five persons were injured, one fatally, and considerable property was damaged by a tornado that passed just west of Concordia, Lafayette county.

The injured are: August Krohn, a cripple, who will die; two children of August Krohn, badly hurt; Henry Meyers, injured on hand and face, and John Luetzon, head cut and arm hurt, internal injuries.

The first place struck was the residence of Martin Bergman, occupied by Henry Myers. The house and barn were destroyed. Robert Hendricks' house and half a dozen big barns were also destroyed, several head of stock killed and much other damage done to property.

Ten Indicted.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special.)—The Franklin County Grand Jury returned indictments against 10 persons, charging them with complicity in the murder of Wm. Goebel. The principles named are: Henry E. Youtsey, James Howard, Berry Howard, Harland Whittaker and "Tallow Dick" Combs (colored.) Those indicted as accessories before the fact are Secretary of State Caleb Powers, Capt. John T. Powers, Ex-Secretary of State Charles Finley, W. H. Culton and F. Wharton Golden.

Collision on B. and O. Railroad.

Mount Vernon, (Special.)—A fast Baltimore and Ohio passenger train from Chicago to Baltimore collided with a westbound freight train about half a mile from this place. Both trains were double headers and all four locomotives were wrecked. Engineer Francis of the passenger train was probably fatally injured. Other trainmen were slightly hurt.

Smallpox in Northumberland.

Warsaw, Va., (Special.—Great excitement prevails in the neighborhood of Cowart, Northumberland county, over the fact that Warren Hughes, of that neighborhood, has a well-developed case of small pox. The board of health has a strict quarantine, and has ordered vaccination in the location.

Dewey's Present From Savannah.

Washington, (Special.)—Admiral Dewey has added to his collection on deposit at the National Museum the large silver vase presented to him by the city of Savannah last month.

THE NEWS.

William Hoffman, who is partly insane, knocked down George Strickler, a Dunkard preacher, who was conducting funeral services in Machester Township.

Miss Maria Dinse, of New York, leaped from Brooklyn Bridge, and, by some remarkable luck, escaped apparent injury. She intended to commit suicide.

Cissie Loftus, the English actress, fell from a pier into deep water at Old Point Comfort and narrowly escaped drowning. She had a sudden attack of vertigo.

C. E. Moreledge, an actor, who had been a promoter of various visionary schemes, was sentenced to twenty-five years in the Missouri penitentiary.

A number of lives have been lost in the floods in Mississippi and Louisiana, and the damage to property, including the railroads, is enormous.

George M. Wilson, paying-teller in the Merchants' Bank, of Toronto, Ont., confessed to having systematically stolen from the institution.

At a special meeting of the directors of the American Steel and Wire Company it was decided to resume operations at the idle plants.

Twelve sacks of mail addressed to Francis Truth, the divine healer, were seized by the postal authorities.

Dr. Thomas C. Moore, of Smyrna, Del. was arraigned on the charge of violating the election laws.

The New York State Democratic Convention has been called to meet in New York city on June 5.

John Peters, colored, who assaulted Katie Ritchie near Tazewell, W. Va., was lynched.

Bartholdi's statue of Washington and Lafayette, presented to New York city by Charles Broadway Rouss, was unveiled in Lafayette Square, General Henry Kyd Douglas delivered the oration.

Papers bearing on the control of public service corporations were read before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, in session in Philadelphia.

President Patton, of Princeton, says if the Presbyterian Church is a Calvinist Church, as he believes it to be, there is no need of revising the Confession of Faith.

The grand jury of Frankfort, Ky., returned indictments against John W. Davis and Green Golden as accessories to the murder of Governor Goebel.

In a fight among the delegates to the Republican State Convention at Montgomery, Ala., one man was shot and seriously wounded.

The first train to cross the James River bridge of the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina Railroad was run from Manchester.

The steamer Miles, from Kobe, brought twelve hundred Japanese immigrants to work on railways in the United States.

Twenty-six Italians were arrested in the Croton Valley, N. Y., charged with inciting riot and carrying weapons.

Thomas Podmore killed his father, John Podmore, in Anderson, Ind., in defending his mother.

An attempt was made to start up the work on the new dam at Croton Landing, New York, but the contractors did not have enough laborers to keep the works going.

In a letter to the Brooklyn Democratic Club former President Cleveland pointed to disasters which have overtaken his party because of its false leadership.

M. Cambon, the French ambassador, delivered an address to the students of Columbia University in New York.

Carl Brown, of Coxey army fame, urged Missouri "middle-of-the-road" Populists to support Admiral Dewey for President.

Mr. John C. Wagner, editor of the Shippensburg, Pa., News, is dead, aged sixty-two years.

President Patton, of Princeton University, announced a gift of $45,000 to the institution.

Nearly all the miners in the Pittsburg district returned to work.

Reports from Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama tell of heavy loss from floods caused by the unprecedentedly heavy rains of the past few days.

Strikers, led by men who claimed to represent the Carpenters' Union, attacked a force of non-union workmen on Madison street, Chicago.

John W. Hunter, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, is dead at the age of 92.

The steamer Nippon Maru arrived at San Francisco from the Orient via Honolulu, and was sent to quarantine.

Admiral Dewey will have to decide whether he will review the Chicago Dewey Day parade from a grandstand constructed by the contractors, or from a stand erected by union carpenters affiliated with the Building Trades Council.

Five people were injured, one fatally, and considerable property was damaged by a tornado that passed just west of Concordia, Lafayette county, Mo.

Four lives were lost in a fire at Newcastle, Pa.

The strike of the Italian laborers on the new Cornell dam in the Croton Valley is still on, but the contractors claim that it will soon be over.

Heavy floods have impeded the railroad traffic in Alabama, and several towns are cut off. The rivers are still rising, and there are grave fears for the planters along the banks.

Four men were killed in a drunken row in a disorderly house at Windbar, Pa.

There was a snow storm in Colorado and a tornado in Kansas.

Rufus Wright, of the firm of Morgan & Wright, makers of bicycle tires, was shot and seriously wounded in the Leland Hotel, Chicago, by a Mrs. Lathrop. Both claim the shooting was accidental.

The contractors and master builders in Chicago will themselves build the Dewey stand. The strike situation in the building trades is becoming serious.

Charles H. Cole, former president of the Globe National Bank, of Boston, pleaded guilty to indictments for embezzlement, and sentence was deferred.

Two men and three women were placed on trial at Celina for the murder of John R. Dilley, a rich lumberman.

An organization was effected in Chicago of western fruit dealers, to fight the eastern combine.

The mine operators of Indiana and Illinois have further increased the prices of soft coal.

Mira Beadle, a school teacher at Tyron, Ind., committed suicide by setting herself on fire.

Mrs. Elizabeth Whitfield Bellamy died at her home in Mobile, Ala.

Rev. George L. Lee, a Presbyterian minister, is suing Rev. J. J. McIlyar, a Methodist preacher of Pittsburg, for a bill for occupying the latter's pulpit, at the rate of $12 a Sunday.

Ex-Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, spoke before the Albany (N. Y.,) Bimetallic League on "What Jefferson Would Do."

SLAUGHTER IN LUZON

FILIPINOS LOSE 106 IN ONE FIGHT AND 53 IN ANOTHER.

AMERICAN LOSS SMALL.

"One Wounded" in the Total for Both Conflicts—Native Village Surprised, Surrounded and Burned—Not a Richer Mining Country in the World than the Island of Luzon.

Manila, (By Cable.)—General Young reports that 300 insurgent riflemen and bolomen attacked the American garrison at Batoc, province of North Ilocus, but were repulsed, losing 106 men. The Americans had no losses.

Captain Dodd, with a squadron of the Third Cavalry, recently surrounded a village in Benguet province and surprised 200 Filipinos living in barracks, apparently a recruiting center for the province.

The natives lost 53 men killed and 44 captured. The Americans burned the village. One American was wounded.

San Francisco, (Special.)—The transport Tartar has arrived here from Manila, bringing advices from the Philippines up to March 6.

One of the reports from Manila is that William Odun, a miner of large experience, has returned from a prospecting trip to the distant coast of Vigan. He showed rich specimens of gold and declared that he had found a ledge of quartz as rich as anything in Colorado or California. Odun is organizing a company of ex-soldiers and will go into the mountain districts of Vigan to secure claims. In an interview printed in the Manila Freedom he said:

"Never before did I see such indications of mineral wealth. I have traveled from the Klondike to South Africa and I am convinced that there is not a richer mining country in the world than Luzon."

COST OF ONE COMMISSION.

Philippine Body Expended $117,185 Up to the Present Time.

Washington, (Special)—Complying with a resolution of inquiry the President sent to the Senate an itemized statement of the expenses of the Philippine Commission. The statement includes the following items: Compensation of $10,000 each to Commissioners Schurman, Worcester and Denby, $30,000; per diem allowance to Commissioners after their return to the United States, $5,285; secretary to Commission compensation $8,500, per diem $3,660, $12,220; transportation, $13,687; household expenses in Manila, $9,252; clerical services, $31,701; miscellaneous, $14,998. Total, $117,185.

The President also transmitted with his indorsement a recommendation from Secretary Hay that provision be made for payment to the naval and military members of the Commission (Admiral Dewey and General Otis) at the same rate as that paid to the other members. He says they have received nothing for their services in excess of their regular salaries.

MURDERS 4 MEN, STABS 2.

An Italian Miner at Windber, Pa., Plays Havoc Among Companions.

Johnstown, Pa., (Special).—Four persons are dead and two are dangerously wounded at the mining town of Windber, near this place, as the result of a drunken row there.

One Italian is charged with the crime, but it is believed that he is already beyond the reach of the law, as a man answering his description was ground under a train at South Fork.

Some of the men are victims of a revolver and some of the deadly stiletto, the two wounded men, Thomas Kipling and "Jerk" Buckwalter, both being wounded with the latter instrument.

The row occurred at the home of a French woman known as Mrs. Stuex until a couple of weeks ago, at which time she married an Italian. The place has been known as a "speak-easy," or unlicensed saloon, and has been frequented by both foreigners and Americans employed in the mines of the Berwind-White Coal Company. The cause of the fight is not known.

GOMEZ WELCOMED.

Tells Cubans They Are "Under the Heel of United States."

Havana, (Special).—Gen. Maximo Gomez, while on his way to Santo Domingo, stopped at Nuevitas, where he was received with enthusiasm. In replying to an address of welcome, he said:

"Cuba fought against the dominion of Spain only to find herself under the heel of the United States. Nevertheless, I have confidence enough in the American people to believe that they will carry out the promises of the joint resolution of Congress."

CRONJE LANDS AT ST. HELENA.

The General's Wife is With Him, and He Looks Well.

St. Helena, (By Cable.)—General Cronje and his wife and three members of the staff of the former Boer commandant, who, with other Boer prisoners, arrived here on the Niobe and Milwaukee April 19, were landed, accompanied by Colonel Reefe. They were met by the governor and commander-in-chief of St. Helena, his Excellency Robert Sterndale, and Mrs. Sterndale, at the castle, where the party remained for an hour, afterwards proceeding to the Kent building. General Cronje looks well and appears cheerful.

First Suspension Passenger Railway.

Washington, (Special.)—Probably the first suspension railway for the conveyance of passengers that has ever been built is now in course of construction through and around the cities of Barmen and Elberfeld, according to a report to the State Department from Consul Max Bouchsein, at Barmen. The road, when completed, will be a little over eight miles in length. The cars are suspended in an iron framework, supported by buttress piers and vertical iron columns. The framework surrounds the rail carrier in such a way that the wheels overhead cannot rise from the rails or slip off in case of the breaking of a fitting or other mishap.

Death of an Authoress.

Mobile, Ala., (Special).—Mrs. Elizabeth Whitfield Bellamy, authoress, is dead at her home in this city, aged sixty-three years. She was the widow of Dr. Edward C. Bellamy, surgeon in the Confederate Army. Her best known work, "Old Man Gilbert," had a large sale, because of its faithful portrayal of Southern social conditions. Her last novel, "Trials of Penny Lancaster," appeared last year.

John W. Gates, of the American Steel and Wire Company, admitted that twelve of the mills had been shut down on account of alleged overproduction.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Paris Exposition was formally inaugurated with imposing ceremonies, but the great show will not be complete in detail for a month or more. The opening speeches were made by President Loubet and M. Millerand, the Minister of Commerce. The United States leads all other nations, excepting France, in the number of exhibitors.

Gen. Sir George White, the defender of Ladysmith, arrived at London, and was given an imposing official and enthusiastic popular demonstration.

The University of Edinburg conferred the degree of LL. D. on Ambassador Choate.

A Chinaman arrested at Wu Chang proclaimed himself to be the Emperor, and, it is claimed, he possessed documents bearing the seal of the Court of Pekin identifying him as Emperor.

A man in Berlin, pretending to be a magician, induced a woman to drink a potion containing strychine, from which she died.

The revolt in the Cameroons is dying out, owing to the good offices of the American missionaries.

German government officials are exercised over the continued attacks in the Italian newspapers against the Dreibund, or Triple Alliance, and charge that the Italian press is influenced by a French corruption fund.

Thirty-eight deaths from the bubonic plague have occurred at Sydney, N. S. W.

Baron Edouard Rothschild was pricked in the forearm in a duel with Count of Lubersac, in Paris.

Leon Gagit was arrested in Paris on the charge of offering to communicate important military documents to Germany.

The King of Belgium presented to the nation, for hygienic and artistic purposes, all his real estate.

Germany has not yet decided to join the other powers in a naval demonstration against China.

Sir William Priestly, member of Parliament, is dead.

Emperor William announces the impending visit of Emperor Francis Joseph, in order, he says, that "the Berliners may have time to decorate the city and welcome his honored and loyal ally."

Five persons were killed and fourteen injured by the collapse of a house in Corunna, Spain, in which a priest was administering the sacrament to a dying man.

Official reports received in London show that the Ashanti uprising in the Gold Coast Colony, in which two British constables were killed and other casualties occurred, was due to British efforts to obtain possession of the royal throne.

The British bark Iranian was wrecked off the Japanese coast.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the House of Representatives eulogies were delivered in memory of Governor Morton, of Indiana, in connection with the acceptance of his statue.

Benjamin F. Barnes was appointed assistant secretary to the President, and Rudolph Foster executive clerk. Both are promotions.

The diplomatic representatives of the various American republics met to prepare a plan for a Pan-American Congress.

United States Consul Hossfield at Trieste reported that seventy thousand miners are on a strike in Austria.

The Alaskan Civil Code bill was considered in the Senate, and eighty-three private pension bills were passed.

A number of names were mentioned as probable successors to Mr. Allen as assistant secretary of the navy.

The training ship Hartford has been ordered to Bahia to rendezvous with Admiral Schley's squadron.

Secretary Root submitted to Congress General Sternberg's bill giving to contract surgeons in the army, after one year's service, the rank of first lieutenant, with the opportunity for promotion.

Attorney General Griggs prepared for submission to Congress a bill to meet case of the Carter conspirators, whom Judge Brown, in New York, set free.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decided that grantors must affix stamps to deeds, and that the recorders cannot do it.

The House passed a resolution for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of senators by popular vote.

George B. Cortelyou, of New York, has been appointed secretary to the President, vice John Addison Porter, resigned.

The Senate committee continued the hearing on the proposed amendment to the Interstate Commerce law.

The Navy Department has contracted with the Holland Company for some submarine boats.

A resolution for a constitutional amendment empowering legislatures of the states to decide whether senators should be elected by popular voted wes debated in the House.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, as agreed upon by the conferees of the two houses, carries over twenty-four million dollars.

Senator Burrows made a speech against the seating of Senator Quay, and Senator Jones replied to the attack made upon him in the House by Mr. Dolliver.

Senator Martin made an effort to secure action on the bill to reimburse Baltimore city for money advanced to the government during the war of 1812.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Mrs. Maxim, wife of the gunmaker, is an accomplished stenographer, and acts as her husband's private secretary.

Charles Schnellbacher, of Quincy, Ill., dug up $2,000 that his mother planted in the garden. She distrusted banks.

Montreal has decided to erect the finest monument in Canada in honor of the Montrealers who have fallen in South Africa.

Nelson was 39 when he won the victory of the Nile, Wellington was only 40 when he opened the Peninsular War. Cromwell was 46 when he won at Naseby.

The people of Geneva, N. Y., are raising a fund for a library as a memorial to Platt Rogers Spencer, of copybook fame. Next year will be the 100th anniversary of his birth.

Ex-Postmaster-General William L. Wilson, president of Washington and Lee University, who went to Arizona some time ago on account of ill health, is much better.

Senator Platt, of New York, dines out less frequently than almost any other member of the Senate. He is fond of home life, and generally spends his evenings over a book.

Prof. A. N. Wells, who was offered the position of professor of art at the Emmons Blaine Institute, has decided to decline the offer, and will remain with the University of Illinois.

Probably the oldest collector of taxes in the United States is Stephen J. Wilson, of Babylon, L. I., aged 97 years.

LEAPED INTO RIVER.

WOMAN'S MAD PLUNGE FROM THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

ESCAPED SERIOUS INJURY.

Picked Up Unconscious by Harbor Tug and Removed to Hospital—Sensational Attempt of Marie Dinse at Self-Destruction—She Could Not Pay Rent, So Endeavored to End Her Life.

New York, (Special.)—Miss Marie Dinse, of this city, jumped from the Brooklyn bridge and was rescued apparently without serious injuries.

Many men have made this leap into the waters of the East river since the bridge has been completed. Several have perished, but Miss Dinse is the second woman who has ever attempted to end her life in this way. September 6, 1895, a Mrs. McArthur jumped from the bridge and was but slightly injured. She was discharged when arraigned in a police court. August 20 the same year Mrs. McArthur made an attempt to jump, but was stopped by the bridge police.

The woman who just jumped is now in Hudson Street Hospital. The physicians found that no bones were broken, but they say it is possible that she has sustained internal injuries.

In the carriage in which she drove to the middle span of the bridge was found a brooch on which was engraved "M. Dinse, May 22, 1887," and she was also identified through papers on her person as Miss Dinse. She is about 32 years of age and was formerly a part owner of a boarding house in this city.

Miss Dinse stepped from a carriage in motion about 50 feet from the bridge tower on the New York end and dropped to the water below, striking, according to an eyewitness, about 20 feet from the Clyde Line pier, which encircles the tower. She was picked up by the crew of the tug Tacoma, which was moored near by. The fact that she had no money and had ordered herself to be driven to a place in Brooklyn where she is not known leads the police to believe that suicide was planned.

Thomas I. Moss, a hackman, gives the best account of the woman's act. She approached him on Broadway and requested him to take her to 112 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

"She acted rather odd," said Moss, "and I was a little afraid that I would lose my pay, but I concluded to take the chance. When we got to the ticket taker on the bridge she had no money to buy the ticket. She pulled a ring from her finger and offered it to the man as security, but he would not take it. I was about to turn around and bring her back and had partly turned my horse when she said that I would get the money when we reached Fulton street. So I paid the toll and went ahead. I was past the first tower and going at a trot when I heard people calling. I turned around and saw the door of the hack open on the side nearest the promenade.

"The woman was about 12 feet behind me and climbing over the low railing. Before the bridge police officer, who was near, could reach her, she had squeezed through a triangular hole between the braces and dropped down. She did not jump—just dropped."

A bridge policeman on hearing the cries dashed toward her, but was a moment too late. The woman struck the water on her right side and after the first splash floated, drifting down stream, carried by the ebb tide. The tug Tacoma put out and picked her up unconscious, and after some delay she was removed to the hospital.

For non-payment of installments and rent Miss Dinse was dispossessed from a boarding house that she and a man named F. Maudin were running on Twenty-third street. Since that time she had been melancholy and had remained in her room most of the time.

INSURGENTS ARE AGGRESSIVE.

Reports of Two Attacks Made on Small American Garrisons.

Manila, (By Cable.)—The insurgents, supposedly Mascado's command, are again active about the Marivales Mountains, across the bay from Manila. A force estimated at 300 attacked the Balanga, where three companies of the Thirty-second Infantry are stationed, but were easily repulsed. They also attacked Captain Goldman with thirty men of the Thirty-second Regiment near Orion, killing two Americans. Goldman then retired.

The transport Thomas sailed from here, taking General Theodore Schwan and 300 discharged and sick soldiers.

A Bank Teller's Peculations.

Toronto, Ont., (Special).—George M. Wilson, paying teller in the Merchants' Bank, has reported to the manager that a package containing $10,000 had been stolen from his compartments. Detectives were notified and Wilson inspected. He was detained at the bank until his books were examined and found to be $2,000 short. He then confessed that he had been systematically stealing since last November, but declined to tell what became of the $10,000 which he is believed to have handed to a confederate.

Living With a Broken Neck.

New York, (Special.)—Frank Nicholi, the acrobat who broke his neck last Tuesday while performing at a local theater, is improving at Believe Hospital. Nicholi is conscious and chats with his friends.

FIELD OF LABOR.

America has 750 silk mills.

Asia has 30,000 miles of railroad.

Cremation is expanding in London.

Minnesota claims 20,000 unionists.

The Philippines possess one railroad.

The Panama Canal employs 3,000 laborers.

New York State has 225,000 unionists.

Laborers in Porto Rico get 3 cents per hour.

Silk culture employs 80,000 families in Hungary.

North Carolina has 33,000 cotton operatives.

Charcoal is almost the only fuel used in Havana.

Muncie, Ind., has a labor ticket for common council, composed of unionists.

The New York Plasterers' Union has donated $100 to the striking cigarmakers.

Toledo hod-carriers are paid 23 cents an hour for carrying bricks and 25 cents for carrying mortar.

Labor organizations of New York have begun an agitation for 3-cent fares on the street car lines of the city.

The San Francisco labor council has declared against any amendment of the Chinese exclusion act that will make it less stringent than at present.

Pittsburg bricklayers have settled their scale for an eight-hour day, effective May 1, at the present day wage $4.15, which now rules for the nine-hour day.

WANTS MORE TIME.

President's Message to Congress on Porto Rican Law—Many Vacancies in Office.

Washington, (Special.)—The President sent to Congress the following message:

The time remaining before the 1st of May, when the act of April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenue and a civil government for Porto Rico and for other purposes," will take effect appears to be insufficient for the careful inquiry and consideration requisite to the proper selection of suitable persons to fill the important civil offices provided for by the act.

New Authority Required.

The powers of the present government will cease when the act takes effect, and some new authority will be necessary to enable the officers now performing the various duties of civil government in the island to continue the performance of those duties until the officers who are to perform similar duties under the new government shall have been appointed and qualified. That authority cannot well be given at present by temporary appointments of the existing officers to positions under the act, for the reason that many of the existing officers are officers of the army detailed to the performance of civil duties, and Section 1222 of the Revised Statutes would prevent them from accepting such temporary appointments under the penalty of losing their commissions.

The selection of the new officers and the organization of the new government under the act referred to will be accomplished with all practicable speed, but in order that it may be properly accomplished I recommend the passage of a joint resolution to obviate the difficulty above stated.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

To carry into effect the President's message Mr. Foraker, chairman of the Porto Rican Committee, introduced this joint resolution:

Mr. Foraker's Resolution.

"That until the officer to fill any office provided for by the act of April 12, 1900, entitled 'An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico and for other purposes,' shall have been appointed and qualified, the officer or officers now performing the civil duties pertaining to such office may continue to perform the same under the authority of said act; and no officer of the army shall lose his commission by reason thereof, provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to extend the time for the appointment and qualification of any such officers beyond the 1st day of August, 1900."

On motion of Senator Foraker the resolution and the message were referred to the Committee on Porto Rico.

WAR OFFICE SILENT.

No News Allowed to Come from South Africa—Officers in Disgrace.

London, (By Cable.)—The War Office in London is silent about war news, and it is believed that Roberts is ready to move on Pretoria.

England is indignant at the conduct of the officers in the army in Natal, and it is probable that Warren, Buller, Gatacre and Thorneycroft will be recalled.

General French is apparently the only officer whose reputation remains unsullied. Scores of minor officers have been so quietly shelved that no one has ever heard of them.

Colonel Dalgetty has lost 20 killed and 100 wounded since he was hemmed in at Wepener. After the night attack, in which the Boer losses were very heavy, the dead of the burghers were left on the field. Five Boer guns are believed to be disabled.

All England is stirred up by the report of General Roberts on the incompetency of Warren, Buller and Thorneycroft. The press is unsparing in its criticisms, and the general opinion is that the disgraced officers must either be recalled or resign.

Boers report that Brabant's Horse are still surrounded by General De Wet's forces, but admit that the British are strong intrenched.

Portugal has declined to accept the proffered loan made by the Transvaal of $5,000,000 to pay the Delagoa Bay award, as the money was already provided. Boers are protesting against sending prisoners to St. Helena.

WEPENER NOT RELIEVED.

Boers Capture Two Officers Who Tried to Reach the Place.

Aliwal North, Cape Colony, (By Cable.)—The Boers surround Wepener, but there has been little firing there lately.

Captain Little, of Brabant's Horse, Lieutenant Holbeck and Mr. Milne, a correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company, fell into the hands of the Boers while they were trying to reach Wepener a week ago. Everything was taken from the prisoners, who were sent to Pretoria.

Their native servants, who escaped from the Boer lager near Wepener, say there were four guns disabled and that the Boers had lost 100 in killed alone. It is also ascertained that the Boers made a night attack on April 11, but were discovered while creeping along a deep ditch by Cape mounted rifles, who fired into them at a distance of 200 yards, with the result that the Boers lost five wagon loads of killed and wounded. A simultaneous attack in other quarters was repulsed by the British, who used their bayonets.

The Times has received the following dispatch from Wepener:

"The investment of the British position on the east and south has been relaxed. Most of the Boers are supposed to have left for the purpose of intercepting the relief column, leaving one gun and about 1,000 men on the west to prevent our co-operation. The British losses are about 150. No sound of the relief column has yet been heard."

KENTUCKIANS IN A DUEL.

In a Fight With Pistols a Physician Kills Another Man.

Lexington, Ky., (Special).—In a fight with revolvers here Dr. Joseph N. Parker shot and killed Veto A. Antonelia. The fight took place in front of a grocery store on Chestnut street, in which the men became involved in a quarrel shortly before. Each man had repaired to his home and returned armed with a revolver, and they began firing at each other at sight. Three shots were exchanged. Parker was not hit, but Antonella received Parker's third bullet in his left side, and died within an hour. Dr. Parker was arrested.

Killed by Dynamite.

Detroit, Mich., (Special.)—A special to the News from Kawkawlin, Mich., says:

The packing-house of the Ajax Dynamite Mills blew up, killing three men—William Weaver, married, father of two children; Ed. Halligan, married, four children; William Van Vasseler, married, one son.

They were blown to atoms.

Commander Ide's Assignment.

Washington, (Special.)—Commander G. E. Ide has been detached from the Yosemite and ordered to command the New Orleans.

AN OLD STORY.

I was nineteen, she twenty-eight,
When first I saw her lovely face,
Her fairy form of lissome grace.
I knew that I had met my fate
When, as I saw her golden hair,
Her carmine lip, her cobalt eye,
I muttered, with a furnace sigh,
"Ye gods, but she is passing fair!"

She twenty-eight and I nineteen!
I took to gloves and neckties bright
To find more favor in her sight.
Of my affections she was queen;
Alternate hope and dark despair
Would mount or rankle in my breast;
She spoiled a good deal of my rest—
I said that she was passing fair.

She twenty-eight, I twenty-eight!
I see the powder on her face;
Her form has angles more than grace,
Her eyes are blue, but not quite straight.
I really thought my love would last,
But fleeting years will love impair,
I thought that she was passing fair—
And so she was—but now she's past.
—Chicago Record.

OVER SUMMER SEAS.

The Agnostical Lover and His Rude Awakening.

BY GWENDOLEN OVERTON.

It was manifest to Brooke almost from the very first that the gods had intended her for him. If he had told any one of his conviction he would have said that the gods had intended them for each other, but when he thought about in in his inmost soul, he put it the first way. And he thought about it a good deal. You have to think altogether more than is good for you when you are three weeks at sea, and the pasengers are very largely impossible and unprofitable, and it is too hot to move, much less to play beanball. That is why men who are ordinarily active and sane do such idiotic things on ship-board, if they are given half a chance. Not that Brooke did anything foolish, though; he always congratulated himself on that. But he had his chance, and few men could have asked a better one. She was pretty, and agreeable, and well-bred, and all the rest of it; satisfactory in every way. They had not yet gotten off San Jose when he had decided that she would suit. But he did not tell her so then. It does not do to spoil a woman. If there was any objection to her at all it was that she was a trifle, just a mere trifle, spoiled already.

But she was very much interested in him. She made him talk about himself. Yes, plainly the gods had planned the whole thing aforetime. It was sufficiently romantic, too. He had seen her first in the steamship office at Panama. She had observed him with a side-long glance and had commented to the elderly gentleman who was with her. The elderly gentleman had turned and looked, and she had bent over the deck-plan of the steamer and had said she wanted her state room on the shore side, and on deck. So Brooke, having inquired as to what hour the tender would go over to the steamer, went out into the hot morning and took a cab to La Boca, just to see if it were still there.

She and the elderly gentleman were already on the tender when he stepped aboard that afternoon. She saw him coming down the wharf. He knew that she did, and furthermore he believed that she had been watching for him; which she had, but young men ought not to understand those things. However, she did not look at him again until they went aboard the steamer. Then she had to, because they both had letters to the captain, and the captain introduced them. Her name was Farrar, and the elderly gentleman, who was her father, called her Winifred. Brooke liked the elderly gentleman—as an accessory. The fathers of charming girls are not always ornamental, even in the middle distance, but Mr. Farrar was creditable. No fellow need be ashamed of him at the trying moment of "Who giveth this woman," nor thereafter. Then they all went in search of their respective state-rooms and did not meet again until dinner.

It was only the first dinner. The purser, who is undoubtedly heaven's vicar upon earth in the match-making business, had not had time to observe and distribute fittingly, so they sat wherever they listed, or wherever they had to, which for Brooke was across the table, and not even opposite to her. He bowed as he took his seat, and he bowed when he whirled around and got up, and for the rest they both conversed with each other, via the captain. The captain had seen that same thing before. He consented sweetly to be talked at, but he was not fooled. His eyes twinkled. He observed how Brooke ate enough nuts to make him very sick and how he looked unamiable when, even with that, Mr. Farrar outsat him.

That evening Brooke went into the purser's cabin to look at some pearls tied up in the corner of a grimy handkerchief. He did not understand that pursers see everything, and do not need to be taught their business. Brooke was one of those pleasant people to have about who go on the supposition that you are a fool, until you prove yourself otherwise, which is a rule of conduct having the properties of a boomerang. So he brought the conversation round in this wise. He asked if they were likely to have a pleasant trip. The purser said that they usually did, at that time of year. Brooke hoped the passengers would be agreeable, too. The purser thought the Farrars looked promising. Brooke thought so, too, and added: "I say! You're going to put me beside Miss Farrar, aren't you?" He said that he was, and Brooke immediately lost all interest in the little nicked nubbins of pearls, and went back on deck, where it was cool; and the purser smiled as he locked his treasures in the safe again.

Brooke came in to breakfast a little late the next morning. Miss Farrar was already seated, looking particularly nice, too, in what is known to men as "some soft, white material," with a gaudy silk Panama shawl around her shoulders. The intelligent waiter showed Brooke to the next chair. Miss Farrar asked him to explain why it is that the sun rises on the wrong side of the world in Panama Bay; which gave him the requisite feeling of superiority at once. He did not happen to know that it did, because he had not been up to see, but he explained it, anyway. After breakfast he bought her aguacates from the bum-boats alongside, and told her he would show her at luncheon how to eat them. She knew, but she pretended she did not, and Brooke's opinion of her attractions waxed.

After that the course of things in general was as smooth as that of the vessel, as it cut its way States-ward through the pale summer seas. By day they sat under the awnings and talked, and by night they sat up in the bow, way up in the very peak, where, if you had the least possible good opinion of yourself—and a girl of excellent taste to help you along—you could fancy you rather suggested Tristan. Which—thrown in a good cigar, whose red point of fire gives just enough light in darkness to enable you to see a pair of admiring gray eyes turned up to you—is as pleasant a way of passing an evening as a fellow could wish. They sometimes watched the Southern Cross shining all alone on its field of blue-black, sweeping across the heavens, and they were silent. Silence and the Southern Cross have accomplished many things.

They went ashore together at Manzanillo, also at Acapulco, and they two being alone in the boat—the elderly gentleman having gone ashore ahead, and the beautiful Mexican youth who rowed not counting—he sang softly that "the waves were the highways, so deep, so deep; the waters her by-ways, asleep, asleep," and ended with the sentiment that "thus true lovers tasted life. Stali, Stali." He had a very nice voice. Miss Farrar told him so, and wondered how much longer, at the average calculation, it would be before it would come down from generalities to personalities. Not that she was in any haste. On the contrary. She liked it as it was. What could be more charming than to drift on over the smooth water, faintest blue in the early morning, deep blue, dark as lapis lazuli at noon, steely-gray at sunset, afire with phosphorescence at night, and to have ever beside you a youth, handsome, agreeable, and devoted with that devotion most flattering to a woman's soul, the proprietary, everybody-else-keep-off sort? A youth always perfectly willing to let you talk about him, or to do it himself.

Miss Farrar knew all about Brooke, not only what he had told her, but what she had observed, which latter Brooke did not take into consideration; though it was important. She knew who he was, and that he had been down to Quito for the past two years, and that he was now going up to San Francisco to be best-man for his chum, who was about to be married. "It's an old promise," he explained, "dating from our college days. We agreed then that whichever should marry first the other should come from the ends of the earth, if necessary, to see him through. Tom sent for me, and here I am." Miss Farrar asked what Tom's other name might be. It was Bolton. Brooke forgot about himself just long enough to ask if she happened to know Bolton, but he did not listen when she answered. He interrupted to wonder if he would have a good time in San Francisco. What sort of a town was it for a fellow who didn't know many people? Miss Farrar explained amiably.

Now every one knows that the pleasantest and most fitting occupation a woman can have is to talk to a man about himself. Because that makes him like her, which is, of course, her one object in life. But even a charming girl who understands her place in the scheme of creation has an underlying human taste for just a pinch of variety. Miss Farrar would have liked to have him show some interest in herself, as disconnected from him for just five short minutes. Brooke did not think of that. He went on to tell her something that had happened between Tom and himself at college; something in which he figured rather more creditably than Tom did. And she listened as she watched the desolate yellow coast of Lower California, forsaken of God and man, of all but the sweeping winds, and the whipping waves of the sea. She listened, for she never failed of a seemly interest in what a fellow was saying, but she was thinking of other things; of how he would have brought upon himself any consequences that might now ensue, and of how it would serve him good and right anyway. From which it may be seen that appearances are deceptive, and that the most lovely woman may have a streak of meanness in her you would never suspect.

Poor Brooke, who had given her his whole heart—he was sure of it now and meant to tell her so some time soon—never so much as guessed at it. She knew he did not. He did not guess anything at all about her, and did not try to. A woman is a vain creature at bottom. She likes to be made to think that some few of her thoughts and actions have a minor sort of importance. There are men who understand this—and they get good wives. The other sort ends life as l'homme incompris. But he begins it by being understood. Brooke felt that he was understood, better than ever before. The woman of so much perspicacity was the one for him. However, there was no hurry about telling her so. He was going to call on her in San Francisco. Besides her name and that she was returning from New York, he knew this much about her—that she lived on Pacific avenue. He believed she had said something about the view of the bay, from there, but he had not paid much attention.

So they stood side by side up among the anchor cables all that last morning, speculating on the points along the coast, betting on the number of the pilot-boat, descrying the Cliff House, watching the city spreading out and over its hills. Brooke said: "By Jove! it is a big place; a lot bigger than I had supposed." It was cold in the bay to those who had come up from the South. So, after the white tug with the gilt eagle on the pilot-house, which had brought out the doctors, or customs people, or something, shot off again, they went and sat on the crimson-plush seat in the social hall. Miss Farrar was a little absentminded. Even Brooke saw it. He laid it down to a very natural agitation at having to leave him. However, he would fix that in a day or two.

They came alongside the dock at last. A fellow standing there foremost among the little crowd lifted his hat. "By Jove! it was Tom." How could he have guessed that he—Brooke—would be on this boat? They were up among the cables again, now.

"Have a good trip?" Tom called. Brooke started to answer, but Miss Farrar was in ahead of him. He was surprised, not to say a trifle annoyed. Then he recalled that she had said something about knowing Bolton.

While they waited for the gang-plank to be put down, Brooke decided that he might as well give Farrar the solace of a hint of his intentions. "May I call to-night?" he asked. He did a little proprietary pantomime for Tom's benefit. Miss Farrar blushed and hesitated. He interpreted it as consent, and was so pleased that he went a little further. "I want to see you quite alone—dear."

"I'm awfully——" she started, but at that moment the gang-plank was lowered and the rush began.

Brooke followed the Farrars down, carrying his own suit-case and her bag.

"So you two come on the same boat?" Tom was saying, and he was holding her hand all the time, too; "I thought, perhaps, you might. Of course you know," he beamed upon them both, "that Brooke is to be our best man, Winifred?"

"Yes," Winifred said, she knew.

"It's funny you struck the same boat," Tom insisted; "I wish I had thought to cable you, old fellow, that Miss Farrar would be aboard."

"Yes," said Brooke, "I wish you had."

$20,000 IN TWELVE HOURS.

A Story From Alaska With a Pleasant Termination.

This is the story of Alexander McDonald, one of the best-known characters in the Yukon Valley. He is a great, lumbering Scotchman—born in Nova Scotia—who up to the time of the Klondike discoveries never had an idea of winning a greater fortune than that of a day laborer. He worked from mining camp to mining camp all along the northwest. So slow was he and so awkward in his work—his feet entirely in his way and his bulk a misfit for the size of prospect holes—that he was reputed never to be able to hold a job for longer than three weeks. He was at Dawson shortly after the first locations were made on the Klondike. He went out with numerous stampedes, but never arrived in time to locate a paying claim. Finally he stumbled across a newspaper man named Hunt, who had a claim on Bonanza Creek. Hunt was discouraged because he had not the funds necessary to develop it. This claim McDonald purchased for three hundred dollars and set about developing it in his usual slow and aimless fashion. Finding the claim fairly rich, he put on a force of laborers and in a few weeks had taken out eighty thousand dollars. This sum he used immediately to purchase other claims. All that year, he bought right and left everything of any promise that was offered to him, often mortgaging the claims thus bought to buy still other ground. Many of the ventures came to naught, but a few gave such phenomenal returns that he speedily took the rating of a millionaire. Out of one claim on El Dorado Creek he shoveled twenty thousand dollars in twelve hours. Today he is probably worth between two and three million dollars.

Many others came to success even more suddenly than McDonald. One man on Bonanza Creek took out ninety pounds of gold—about twenty-five thousand dollars—in a single day. A pan of gravel on El Dorado Creek yielded its lucky owner twenty-one hundred dollars. This same man cleaned up three thousand ounces of dust and nuggets from his first week's work.

An Electrical Range Finder.

The British war office has been testing a new electrical range-finder for the last two years. It was invented by an Australian, who says that it will give the range and bearing of a fixed or moving object, and at the same time will give information to any number of fortress guns attached by wire to the instrument, thus equalling 100 guns for instance, to concentrate their fire simultaneously on a single ship.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES.

Basutos Employed by the British on Military Railroads.

The British are employing a large number of Basutos to repair and lay the railroads in the Orange Free State that are essential to the advance of the army and the maintenance of communications with the base of supplies. Thus the natives are now to participate, for the first time on a large scale, in work that is related to the war.

The Basutos have no friendly sentiments for the Orange Free State Boers who incorporated in their republic a part of Basutoland. The Zulus have always hated the Transvaal Boers, with whom they had many a hard fight in what is now Natal, and by whom the Matabele branch of the Zulus were driven north of the Crocodile River. The Basutos and Zulus are the strongest native elements in South Africa. These tribes supply a large part of the manual labor throughout South Africa, but their efficiency falls below that of the average American negro. They have not reached the same plane of civiliation, their wants are fewer and more easily supplied, and after a term of service they usually wish to return to their homes for a long period of idleness; so it has been found necessary to supplement them by the importation of thousands of Indian coolies. Still, they are by far the largest element in the labor market. Sixty thousand of them were at work in the Witwatersrand gold fields when the war began; all the labor in the diamond mines is supplied by the natives, and they are widely scattered at service through the towns and over the sheep and cattle farms.

They are prisoners as long as they work in the diamond mines, for one of the rigorous measures taken to prevent diamond stealing is to keep the native laborers in a compound from which they never emerge during their term of service, except to march, under escort, to and from their work. But the South African natives are progressing, and their value as a factor in the development of the land is growing.

THE OLD ARMOR MAKER.

Long Before the Civil War He Wove Coats of Mail as a Side Line.

"About two years ago," said a Poydras street business man, "there died at the Charity Hospital an eccentric old German, who once upon a time followed the queerest trade in the world. He was a maker of coats of mail. Long before the war he had a little jewelry shop on the north side of Canal street, and the coat-of-mail business was a sort of private side line. The armor he then made was composed of small links of very hard steel, woven together so compactly that one could not thrust even a pin through the interstices, and it was said that the 'coats' would turn either a knife or bullet. They were fashioned something like a sleeveless undershirt, and were intended to be worn immediately beneath the outside garment. In those days the use of such devices was popularly attributed to fellows who wanted to secure an unfair advantage in duelling, and the reputation of wearing one under any circumstances was fatal to a reputation for courage. Consequently the old German didn't go to any pains to exploit his business, and his customers must have come to him through many devious channels. I knew the old chap quite well when I was a boy, and I have often seen him putting the mail together in his little back room. He got the links from Germany and they came in long single-strand chains, which he fastened together with small steel rings, thus building up a fabric like knitting a stocking. The coats were made over a wooden form, shaped like a man's torso, and were astonishingly light.

After the war broke out a good many men bought them openly, as a legitimate protection, and for a while the old man had more business than he could attend to. I went into the army and lost sight of him until some years after peace was declared. When I encountered him one day, working as a journeyman watchmaker, I asked at once whether he made any more chain armor, and he laughed and said it had gone out of fashion. I believe, however, that he used to still make a coat now and then for some crank up to the time of his death. Of late years he quit active business and lived in quiet retirement out near St. John's bayou."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Had Faith in Her Puppy.

"Keep him," said the head of the house, indignantly, to the man who brought back the lost dog. "I never want to see him again. He's no kind of a dog, as far as I am able to ascertain. That is, he's no particular kind of a dog. He wouldn't bring $2 in a market where they were wanting dogs, and yet he's cost me fifty times that."

"But you offered a reward, sir."

"No, I didn't. My wife offered a reward. She's offered a dozen of them. That dog has strayed or been stolen more times than the moon has changes since we've had him. He's brought home, she pays out from three to five dollars, he fills up on the fat of the land, and then he's gone again. Keep him."

"I don't want him. His tail's wrong, his hair is coarse, and he's a mongrel. I just want to be paid for bringing him back."

"Do you suppose you are giving me any information. He's a cucumber of the earth, he is. I've seen a rat chase him all over the barn and a tramp steal dog biscuit from under his nose. Keep him. Take him away. Lose him, asphyxiate him. Anything!"

"But the reward, sir?"

"You'll get no reward from me. I'd as soon think of paying a reward for a lodger with the smallpox. That dog is a disgrace to his kind and to anyone that countenances him. But you know what a woman is when she has a pet. She feeds him cream when I'm taking skimmed milk in my coffee," and he slammed the door.

But the man knew his business. Next day he was back with the dog, was profusely thanked by the wife and got $3.—Detroit Free Press.

Niagara at Its Best.

If Mrs. van Rensselaer's opinion is correct, Niagara Falls will be a less beautiful object in the year 2500 than it is to-day. In the Century she gives the reasons for her belief:

The Niagara River belongs to our own era of the world's interminable history, and to it alone. We may believe, with some recent investigators, that it began to cut its way through the higher table-land about six thousand years ago, or we may say with others, thirty thousand years ago. But even the farther end of thirty thousand years is a geological yesterday; and if it is true that the falls will stand well back of the head of Goat Island in five or six hundred years, this is a very near to-morrow. Moreover, the finest phase of Niagara's life belongs to the geological to-day. It is at its very best now that Goat Island is the central feature of the falls. Before they reached it they must have formed a single undivided and relatively narrow cataract or series of cascades; and after its upper end is left behind there can never again be such a combination of diverse majesties and lovelinesses. Only for the half mile along Goat Island's side are there divided yet fraternal channels filled with shining, shouting rapids. When it has been left behind, the wide river, flowing over an almost level bed, will approach its cliff quite calmly, and will calmly make its plunge, like a mill-stream over a dam. And this forest-clad island, lifted high and set in a fortunate elbow of the river-bed, gives views which no other, farther up-stream, can ever afford. It separates and yet unites the cataracts. Now it puts the eye far above them, and again it brings them quite close. With the islets that lie near it, it gives outlooks up both the streams of rapids and the placid river beyond them, across the gorge and down its length, and athwart the one fall and the other; and most of these views it enframes in draperies of luxuriant green. Truly the pilgrims of a later day will not see the Niagara the marvel that belongs to us.

A Sporific Plant.

Mr. Gillespie, of Edinburgh, has called attention to the curious soporific action of certain plants found in Russia and in America. These plants are known to botanists under the name of stipa. On the Mediterranean coast, where the stipa grows in profusion, it is called virgin's flax, and because of its beautiful blossoms is used extensively for bouquets. In Texas and New Mexico a species of this plant, called stipa viridula, possesses soporific qualities. Cowboys and herders of the West, where the plant grows luxuriantly, often find to their astonishment that their cows and horses are suddenly overcome with sleepiness accompanied with great weakness. They are rendered incapable of traveling and cannot exert themselves without great effort. Horses and cows are affected alike. The head falls low, the body trembles, the breath comes with difficulty and the heart beats tumultuously. Accompanying this there is profuse sweating exhaustion. The poor animal seems violently sick. However, in a few days his state becomes normal again. Strangely enough, sheep are not affected by this plant. As an experiment, Mr. Gillespie inoculated frogs and rabbits with an extract from the stipa viridula. After the injection the animals were apparently seized with hallucinations and suffered the anxiety and paralysis of a strong narcotic.—Boston Transcript.

Patagonian Floating Stones.

The surprising phenomenon of heavy stones floating on water was observed last summer in southwest Patagonia by Drs. Nordenskiold and Borge. In a river were seen numerous clusters of small fragments of bituminous slate that had been broken from the cliffs and were floating on the water, and with a single cast of the net 700 of them, some of them more than half an inch in diameter, were obtained. The specific gravity of the pieces was nearly three times that of the water. The top of the stones was dry, and when this became wet they immediately sank. The cause of the phenomenon is somewhat complex. Minute bubbles held by a microscopic film of seaweed probably contributed to the effect, which was chiefly due to the repellent action of the greasy surface. It is suggested that floating stones may have played a hitherto unsuspected part in geology, as ocean currents may have transported them long distances, forming new strata far from the original source.

Her View of Boys.

At a recent school examination for girls, this composition was handed in by a girl of twelve: "The boy is not an animal, yet they can be heard to a considerable distance. When a boy hollers he opens his big mouth like frogs, but girls hold their toung til they are spoken to, and then they answer respectable and tell just how it was. A boy thinks himself clever because he can wade where the water is deep. When the boy grows up he is called a husband, and then he stops wading and stays out nights, but the grown-up girl is a widow and keeps house."—Ledger Monthly.

KEYSTONE STATE.

LATEST NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS.

WAR ON BOGUS BUTTER.

Secretary of Agriculture Describes Enforcement of Oleomargarin Laws—Appeal to Superior Court—Decision on Color Clause Contest will Clear Way for Vigorous Action—Other Live News.

Gov. Stone made public a letter addressed to him by Secretary of Agriculture Hamilton in answer to a request for information relating to the enforcement of the oleomargarin laws. It is as follows: "In pursuance of your request for information, as to the dairy and food division of this department for the past year, in its efforts to enforce the oleomargarin and renovated butter laws enacted in 1899, I respectfully report: That immediately upon the law going into effect there were printed and distributed to dealers throughout the State 10,000 copies of the oleomargarin law, and 10,000 copies of the renovated butter law. Suitable record books were prepared and a form of license and placards were printed, and agents were instructed to take samples of suspected goods for analysis. The report of the commissioner shows that during year ending December 21, 1899, 402 suspected samples of oleomargarin were taken and analyzed, seventy-five of these were found to be pure butter, twenty-seven renovated butter and 300 were oleomargarin. During the year 256 prosecutions for selling oleomargarin were brought. Of these, 100 cases were brought to a termination either by magistrates or in the courts, seventy-six were dismissed by the magistrates or ignored by grand juries; eighty cases were pending December 31, 1899. Since January 1, 1900, 417 licenses to sell oleomargarin have been issued, and one license has been taken out for the manufacture of oleomargarin. The chemists, reports are not all in, but the number of samples analyzed of oleomargarin reported as having been made since January 1, 1900, is 107. A number of samples are in the hands of the chemists awaiting analysis. Our attorneys report that they have brought suits in oleomargarin cases to the number of about 120, and of those over seventy are in the city of Philadelphia. The department has been embarrassed in its dealing with the oleomargarin question owing to a contest in the courts over the color clause of the late law. This provision has been contested both in Pittsburg and Philadelphia, and cases were brought in each city to test its constitutionality. Decisions by the lower courts sustaining the law were rendered in December, 1899, and in January 1900. These cases were appealed to the Superior Court, and one Philadelphia case was argued in March and a decision is expected in the course of a week or two, when the court convenes. Every effort has been made to push these cases, and the courts, at the request of our attorneys, have advanced them on the list. If a favorable decision is handed down the way will then be clear for a more vigorous enforcement of the law, and pending this decision the department is collecting evidence and is already to bring additional prosecutions as soon as the law is declared to be constitutional. The courts of Philadelphia and Pittsburg are greatly burdened with the multitude of cases that they are called upon to hear, and our attorneys in Philadelphia, in order to secure prompt hearing, have communicated with the District Attorney, requesting that the cases be heard at as early a date as possible. The oleomargarin cases however, are only a portion of the large number that the Pure Food Department is called upon to bring to trial. The total number of samples taken by the agents last year, including oleomargarin, was 1169, and of these 1026 were analyzed and a large number of suits were brought, taxing totally the time of our attorneys and that of the Court."

Faith Cure Failed.

A case of death in which faith cure figured was reported to the coroner in Pittsburg, the victim being 12-year-old Walter Wagner, the son of Christopher Wagner, of Greenfield avenue. The boy had been sick for a long time. His parents believed in faith cure. It is stated that the practises of the faith curists were invoked, but without success. No medical attention, it is claimed, was given the lad, his relatives insisting that if the Lord would not save him a physician could do nothing.

Suicide Because He Was a Burden.

Because he considered himself a burden to his family, William Provance, of Dubar Township, committed suicide by swallowing a box of morphine tablets. He died in half an hour in the presence of his family. Two years ago Provance lost a leg on the railroad, and has since been unable to work.

Constable Committed Suicide.

Solomon Schaible, for many years constable of Tinicum Township, committed suicide by hanging himself at his home, a mile north of Erwinna. It is supposed that impending financial troubles led Schaible to take his life.

Child Drank Fatal Potion.

While Joseph Ford, aged 2 years, was playing in his parents' home, at Coal Run, he found a bottle full of carbolic acid, part of which he drank. After several hours of great agony he died.

Miner Killed by Fall of Roof.

Benjamin Seaman, a miner in the Pennsylvania Coal Company's mine at Old Forge, was instantly killed by a fall of roof. He was 26 years of age and leaves a wife and 4-months-old child.

State in Brief.

George E. Heyburn, an ex-Assemblyman of Delaware county, is lying at his home in Birmingham Township in a precarious condition, the result of a kick from one of his horses. He attempted to administer to the animal, who was sick, and in its struggles it kicked him in the abdomen.

Oliver A. Clewell has been appointed assistant postmaster by Postmaster Lewis W. Snyder, of Bethlehem. He succeeds E. F. Hartzell, tax collector-elect of Bethlehem, who has been in the postoffice for five years.

Tired of life because she did not recover from a protracted illness, Mrs. Frank Bosler, residing at Mt. Carmel, left her bed and, standing before a mirror, cut her throat so horribly that she may die.

Falling from a second-story window Mrs. Rachel Campbell, of Folsom, received internal injuries. Although in her 92d year, Mrs. Campbell had no bones broken and was found lying conscious on the sidewalk.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. April 26

Glove Fitting Shoes for Spring Wear.

You know what we mean when we say Glove Fitting. Most of the readers of this paper are familiar with the makes of shoes we carry and they know that every pair we sell fits like a glove—if you let us do the fitting.

We can't guarantee a perfect fit to people who know better than we what they want. They must abide by their own decision.

We give you what you ask for if you insist; what is best for you if permit us.

Every Spring style now ready for your inspection.

Polite attention promised whether you come to look or to buy.

Mingle's Shoe Store.

Bellefonte, Pa.

Good News Again

Centre Hall is the high-point along the Lewisburg and Tyrone R. R. by 500 feet and that is why it required

Over Two Car Loads of Furniture, Wall Paper, Blinds, etc.,

To fill our spring orders. Prices are way down.

J. S. DAUBERMAN,

14-3m CENTRE HALL.

"Wouldn't Lose Him for Five Dollars."

A greenhorn fishing for trout, with fine bamboo rod, dropped his bait hook into a pool and dragging it along the bottom, he got jerk, he pulled and pulled again and again, and each time there was a back jerk. Thinking he was having a tussle with a large beauty, that might tear his line if he persisted, he fastened his rod to a sapling, and hastening up stream a quarter of a mile to a companion, and out breath he called to him, "O, O, John, come come down quick, I have such a big big trout hooked and cant't get him out, I'm afraid he'll he'll tear me line, come quick, and help, I wouldn't lose him for five dollars." John went, both on a double quick to the pool of interest. Loosening his rod, greeny pulled and says, "by Jove John he's on yet, see him pull back, you take the rod and I'll try and stun him with a club." His butty took the rod, and with a gentle pull he st once saw what was the matter, the hook had got fast to a lively limb in the pool and every jerk on the line was met by a counter pull from the limb at the bottom of the pool. Greeny felt cheap over his disappointment when John explained the matter. This happened in the Seven mountains and the couple were from Shamokin.

The Enumerators' Outfit.

As soon as the persons who are to take the census in this district are appointed, they will receive their outfits, and among the supplies will be the canvassing books. The books, when opened, spread out eighteen inches square, into a writing table. Each book is marked for the district in which it is to be used and contains all the necessary blanks. Along with each book comes a badge to be worn by the enumerator on the lapel of his coat, as an insignia of his office. The badge is made of white metal, but it is not silver, as things at Washington are not on a silver basis. The design of the badge is that of the coat of arms of the United States, with the inscription, "United States Census, 1900."

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

Belleville, wife of And. Cambell, 73y.
Lewistown, Harry Duff, age 22 y.
Southfork, Eliza Glass, age 83 y.
Philadelphia, Wm. R. Graham, 76 y.
Menno twp., Geo. McCollough, 28 y.
Burnham, J. P. McMullen, age 32.
Harrisburg, James Potter, age 55.
Lewistown, Willis Riden, age 55.
Granville, Sam. Rittenhouse, age 65.
Belleville, widow of Joel Zook, aged 89 years.

Reduced Rates to Cincinnati.

For the benefit of those desiring to visit Cincinnati during the session of the People's Party National Convention, May 9, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell tickets from all stations at the rate of one first-class fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold and good going on May 7 only, and returning leave Cincinnati not later than May 12. apr19-2t

JUDGMENT AGAINST THE BORO.

The Hearing in the Bible Water Suit.—An Appeal to be Taken.

The hearing in the suit of Misses Annie and Lizzie Bible against Centre Hall boro, took place last Friday morning before Justice Keichline, at his office at Bellefonte, and the justice gave judgments for the plaintiffs in the sum of $246.

The suit was brought to compel payment of a lease held by the town council granting the boro the water right to the Bible springs on the farm and mountain land. The council accepted the lease agreeing to pay the Bibles $50 per year for five years, and $75 thereafter. In addition to this the council agreed to dig ditches, lay several hundred feet of pipe, erect a reservoir, and maintain a system for supplying water to the Bible home. The lease was recorded on the county docket and two annual payments were made on the lease, until 1899, when due it was refused by the council, upon advice of their counsel C. M. Bower.

Suit was brought for the annual rental due and for the enforcement of the contract in erecting the system of supplying water to the Bible home. The expense as estimated in this was placed at $196, with the $50 annual rental.

The council was at the hearing in a body. The plaintiff's witnesses were Miss Anna Bible, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Barner, and George Sweeney. The boro had no witnesses to present, and Justice Keichline gave a judgment for the full amount asked for. The council will appeal the case to court, and it will likely be heard at the next August term.

A boro official expressed himself recently that should the boro lose the case in the lower court, where he said they did not expect to win, the council would appeal to the supreme court.

The lease was made about three years ago. It was negotiated by the president of the council and at a later meeting was accepted by the council and ordered recorded. At that time it was the intention of the council to build reservoirs on the Bible tract, and anything that looked like a spring was ready to be negotiated for by this body at any kind of terms. There were two streams on the tract. It was later discovered the water from one stream was too low to be brought to Centre Hall, and the available one had its source on Samuel Bruss' land. This spring is now flowing into the boro reservoir and has been diverted from the Bible farm over which it had its natural course. In the face of the contract or lease, the town council refused to make the annual payments, seeking a technicality on which to escape. By all fair minded citizens this act of the town council is on a par with previous doings of that body and there is a strong sentiment against the useless expense the taxpayers will be subjected to in the payment of costs and attorney fees. As one councilman remarked—"We don't have to pay the bills and can law all year for that matter." Some time our citizens will awake, and there'll be a revolution. The town pays taxes now to the extent of over 21 mills and the boro is over head and ears in debt.

Freaks in a Pig and a Trout.

John Kauffman, residing on the Willis farm near Granville bridge, Mifflin county, has a curiosity in the shape of a pig with three fully developed ears, the third ear growing out at the base of one of the others.

A can of trout fry recently sent from the Corry hatchery to the fish and game club at Ralston, Lycoming county, contained a trout that had two perfectly formed heads. The club is taking great care of the curiosity as they are extremely anxious to have it grow to its full size.

Fifth Murder at Spruce Creek.

The fifth murder and the 16th shooting case has taken place at Spruce Creek on Tuesday. At the speak-easy run by Sam Gilchrist a dispute arose between Gilchrist and Tom Taylor, both colored. Taylor drew a revolver and shot Gilchrist in the bowels, from the effects of which he died in half an hour. Taylor escaped to the mountains. Of the five tragedies only one of the murderers has been caught.

Closes April 30th.

The 20 per cent. reduction sale made by Montgomery & Co., Bellefonte, on all lines of goods in their popular store, will be closed on Monday next, April 30th. The firm made this unequaled offer to their customers to give them an opportunity seldom accorded the public. If any have not availed themselves of this chance it is expedient to do so before the 30th, when the opportunity is past.

More Cattle Rabbies.

Another cow belonging to Peter Breon, in Miles township, died from the effects of rabbies. This makes four head of cattle and two head of sheep that farmer Breon has lost on account of the mad dog that went through that valley last winter.

Resigned the Pastorate.

After a service of thirty-two years in charge of one church, Rev. W. O. Wright has resigned the pastorate of the Milesburg Presbyterian church, on account of ill health, and will remove to Philadelphia to spend his old age.

ENUMERATORS APPOINTED.

The Census Takers Recommended for this County.

The following applicants have been recommended to be census enumerators for Centre county. Almost every district is mentioned except Centre Hall. We have been unable to learn why the boro has been left out. W. D. Shoop is the only applicant for the position and will be the enumerator.

1 Bellefonte, N. W.—S. B. Miller.
2 Bellefonte, S. W.—Chas. A. McClure.
3 Bellefonte, W. W.—Geo. W. Rees.
4 Benner Twp.—C. B. Bathgate.
5 Boggs Twp., E. P.—E. R. Hancock.
6 Boggs, W. P.—Edward McKinley.
7 Boggs, N. P.—Edward McKinley.
7 Milesburg boro—I. Irvin Morris.
8 Burnside Twp., N. P.—Millard Loy.
9 Potter, N. P.—C. G. Spicher.
10 Potter, S. P.—Jas. B. Strohm.
11 College Twp.—Hiram Thompson.
12 State College boro—C. H. Evey.
13 Curtin Twp.—H. C. Holter.
14 Ferguson, E. P.—N. W. Hartswick.
15 Ferguson, W. P.—Wm. M'Williams
16 Gregg, N. and E.—J. W. Hazel.
17 Gregg, W. P.—T. M. Gramley.
18 Haines—Samuel Williams.
19 Halfmoon—J. L. Burket.
20 Harris—J. F. Stuart.
21 Howard boro and Howard Twp.—Theophilus Pletcher.
22 Huston—T. B. Way.
23 Liberty—D. B. Kunes.
24 Marion—Chas. W. Bartley.
25 Miles, E. P.—S. R. Gettig.
26 Miles, W. P.—G. C. Kidder.
27 Penn—Chas. W. Weiser.
28 Millheim—C. O. Springer.
29 Patton—P. B. Kephart.
30 Philipsburg, 1st and 3d W.—James P. Hale.
31 Philipsburg, 2d W.—Owen Hancock.
32 Rush, S. P. and South Philipsburg—John Hirst.
33 Rush, N. P.—Miss Ida R. Williams.
34 Snow Shoe, E. P.—J. B. Smith.
35 Snow Shoe, W. P.—J. A. B. Miller.
36 Spring, N. P.—J. W. Alexander.
37 Spring, S. P.—Frank A. Miller.
38 Spring, W. P.—Oscar Kling.
39 Taylor—Samuel T. Williams.
40 Worth—John H. Crain.
41 Union Twp. and Unionville boro—E. J. Williams.
42 Walker, E. and N.—O. P. Wilson.
43 Walker, W. P.—Wm. Zimmerman.

Death of Ernest Hering.

Charles Ernest, son of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Hering, died at the family home at Altoona, early Tuesday morning, of consumption, aged nearly eighteen years. Ernest had been ailing for over a year, and last fall was compelled to leave school. With his mother, he spent several weeks among friends in Centre Hall and this valley hoping the change would do him much good. They returned home about one month ago with little benefit derived, and he was taken to Philadelphia where a specialist was consulted and little hope for his recovery was assured. He sank rapidly. This is the second death in the family of Mr. Hering during the past six months, a son, George, a young and popular newspaper man, having died last October, having contracted consumption while in the service with the war with Spain. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Hering in the valley will sympathize with them in this their second bereavement. Ernest leaves two sisters and a brother. His remains were interred in the Oak Ridge cemetery at Altoona, this, Thursday afternoon.

The Horse Sale.

Pfaltzgraff & Bubb's horse sale was held yesterday at Runkle's hotel, and while a large crowd was not present, yet those who were here nearly all came after a horse. This is the fifth car load sold here during the last few weeks and this lot brought good prices. The horses were made up of a lot of principally draft and farm horses, with a few drivers. The average price paid was $115. The horses brought as high as $160, with but three selling below the hundred mark. They went to all parts of this section of the state, with several being bought here in town. Horses are going up in price and this lot was sold at what are considered low figures. Quite a number being bought by dealers who will take them to other parts to sell. Mr. Pfaltzgraff expects to have another sale here in a couple weeks, bringing a lot of Kentucky drivers and saddle horses. There is a great demand for that stock in this section.

Again in the Regular Service.

From a Homestead, Pa., paper we learn that George R. Dellett, son of our former townsman, W. W. Dellett, is home from Cuba on a three months' furlough. George is a corporal in Co. A, Eighth Regiment, and is serving his second term of enlistment. George was in the thick of the fray in the little trouble we had with Spain, and had charge of a Gatling gun at El Caney feeding leaden pills to the Spaniards.

Big Tracts for State Forests.

The purchase of about 30,000 acres of land for the Pennsylvania Forestry Reserves will be recommended by the Forestry commission. The tracts which are desired are distributed as follows: Clinton county, 1045 acres; Clearfield, 16,134 acres; Mifflin, Union and Centre, 9,233 acres; Tioga, 990 acres, Lycoming, 620 acres; Pike, 2,535.

For fine job work, try the Reporter.

LUMBERING NOTES.

The New and the Dying Operations in this Section.

The "Kettle" lumber job is to go ahead as soon as the necessary preparations can be made. It will be about the last of the big lumber jobs in this county. We learn from good authority that the Company intends putting its mills near this town, which will call for a half dozen or more new houses besides the mill buildings proper. The logs will be shipped from the Kettle district by railroad to the mills and manufactured into lumber. It was at one time thought of making Milroy the point for their mills and terminous of their railroad, but comparing the two places, Centre Hall afforded better advantages.

This operation will afford employment for upwards of 50, or more hands at the mills and in the woods for 12 to 15 years.

The Poe Mills lumber job, for many years an immense operation, is slowly approaching its quietus. Houses near the mills are gradually becoming unoccupied and the number of hands required is growing less, the mills often being idle; in a comparatively brief time what little timber is left on the Gotshall lands, will have gone the way of all the rest—to market—then quiet will reign at Poe Mills.

Finally Nabbed.

The man Miller who some weeks ago succeeded in swindling liverymen and hotels in Bellefonte, Lock Haven, Millheim, and other parts, under the pretense of being a horse buyer, has been nabbed, and is now in the Philadelphia jail. He hired a horse from a Philadelphia liveryman, and drove to Royersford, where he tried to sell the outfit. He was caught and is now in jail awaiting trial. Miller tried a peculiar game on farmers and others in this county, who owned horses. He contracted for them and agreed to pay good round prices. When the horses were brought to be delivered Miller had always decamped, leaving unpaid bills.

Edward Gets Another Headmark.

Ed. R. Chambers, Esq., of Bellefonte, one of the Quay leaders in the county, and at present drawing a salary of $2100 per year as attorney to the Auditor General, got another reward for his faithfulness from the "Old man," by being appointed chief supervisor of the census taking of Centre county. The appointment comes through Census Supervisor Reed, of Sunbury. The plum is not a big one, carrying with it about $6 per day for the time engaged Ed. has been fortunate in securing this job while there are others in the county who have done just as much as he has for the machine. The list of census takers for the county has been completed, but will not be made public for some time yet.

Clinton Co. Notes and Deaths.

Miss Isabella Krebs, of near Salona, died Sunday in Philad. hospital of typhoid fever; she was a daughter of Francis Krebs. Age 22 years.

John Dornblaser died in Lock Haven, 19, of grip, aged 85 years.

Jer. J. Fiddler, of Loganton, a veteran of the civil war, died last week, age 60 years. Leaves wife and 4 daughters.

Geo. W. Adams, a veteran of the civil war, died 19, in Sugar valley, age 59 years.

The wife of James Harbach, of near Carroll, died 21, of pneumonia, age 33 years; leaves husband and 3 children.

Mrs. Mary Bitner, died 20, age 85 years; leaves 3 sons and 4 daughters.

The old Lutheran church at Booneville has been torn down, and a new and larger one will be built.—Cl. Rep.

Took Civil Service Examinations.

Civil Service examinations were held last Friday for applicants who desire a position as postal clerks. The class numbered nearly two hundred, in it Forest Ocker, of Centre Hall; Emory Ripka, of Centre Hill, and Thomas Farner, of Potters Mills, all Penns valley boys aspiring for positions in the railway mail service. The examination is severe. The examination was held at Harrisburg.

War Prisoners' Re-union.

The survivors of the 600 union soldiers who were confined in the Charleston, S. C., jail and jail yard during the shelling of that city in 1864, intend holding a reunion in Altoona, May 22, next. It is the first meeting held since that memorable event occurred, and elaborate preparations are being made by the old soldiers of that county for their entertainment.

Bellefonte to Keep Shirt Factory.

Just when E. J. Witters had completed arrangements for the removal of the Bellefonte shirt factory to Northumberland, the plant was purchased outright by L. A. Schaeffer and S. D. Ray, two Bellefonte men, who will keep the factory there and operate it. Arrangements are being made to start work again next Monday. The plant was taken there from Lititz and put in operation last November.

Epidemic Among the Horses.

There is an epidemic of distemper among the horses in Nittany valley. Swelling in the neck and head are the first symptoms. The disease keeps the horses sick for several days.

Buying Good Clothes....

In fact is becoming a necessity of every day life. Not only the quality of a suit tends to make it excel, but the style, fit and finish of a garment each lend a helping hand to make it "the Acme of Perfection."

Selling Good Clothes==

Is our business. No suit passes through our hands that is not perfect in each and every particular. Buy a suit of us once and you will buy the next one at the same place. Our aim is to try and please you, not to make you buy. In other words, if we cannot please you, we don't want to sell you.

Our Stock of Children's Clothing

Surpasses any in Centre county. Suits for the little ones, the medium ones, and the big ones will be found here in abundance. We can show you many styles from which to make your selection,

Its high time to leave off your woolens. Don't forget our Underwear Department when you lay in your Spring supply.

Neckwear, Collars, Cuffs, Hosiery, Gloves, etc.,—all that tend to make an up-to-date dresser, can be found here at prices that will astonish you.

Don't forget that we are the sole agency for the celebrated Roelof Hats.

"SIM THE CLOTHIER."

Reynolds' Bank Building, - Bellefonte, Pa.

Goods for Spring and Summer

We have added a large new line of the latest style Dress Goods, and can give a better assortment for selection than can be found elsewhere in the valley. We have our other lines just as complete, and our prices are always right.

Come and see.

H. F. Rossman,

SPRING MILLS.

All Cards

Calling for Solar Baking Powder at my store will be redeemed at full value if brought in at once. The powder is excellent and it costs you nothing but returning the order card to me.

Custom-Made Suits

Sold from sample at very low margins. Suits can had in four days and must fit or no sale. Ask to see samples.

Commencing Monday, April 23, for one week, will sell Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Shoes at Cut Prices.

Over 400 pairs. Don't miss them.

G. H. LONG,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

No Advance in Prices

—ON—

Chamber Suits AND Side Boards

AT BRACHBILL'S.

Come and see before they get away from you.

This season Go-Carts and Baby Carriages now ready for you at old time prices.

W. R. Brachbill,

BELLEFONTE, - - - - - PA.